

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



TROLLEY CARS TO THE PYRAMIDS.

The road from the City of Cairo to the Pyramids of Egypt, about ten miles in length, is one of great interest. This smooth macadam highway, beautifully embowered by these splendid linden trees, was built by the Turkish government about the time of the opening of the Suez Canal, for the express benefit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. This broad avenue is elevated eight or ten feet above the adjoining lands in order to protect it from the flood of water during the time of inundation. On one side of the road is an electric railroad extending from the Bridge at Cairo to the Mena House Hotel near the Pyramids. The scenes along the way are indeed novel. An enthusiastic traveler thus describes it: "In the gardens in the environs of the city, the cabbage, onions, beans and strawberries were in readiness for the market, and in the fields, the clover and forage plants, dark in color and luxuriant in growth, were ready for the sickle, but the wheat was yet green. The fellahs—the Egyptian farm laborers—were cutting the rank clover in square patches and stacking it on the backs of camels or donkeys. Along the road stalked camels beneath huge stacks of fragrant clover, and donkeys so laden with newly cut forage that only their heads or feet could be seen. A crooked-horned ox with an Arab farmer on his back ambled by. A caravan of camels laden with blankets, tents and military supplies, accompanied with a guard of white-helmeted English soldiers, almost blocked the road as they marched by. Bronzed-faced natives seated in the shade dealt in sugar-cane stalks, cutting pieces of cane from the pile of stalks beside them as they were sold. Turbaned Arabs sauntered by, chewing with evident enjoyment the sweet stalks which they had purchased. Bedouins from the desert rode past on camels bedecked with tasseled trappings, swaying back and forth as they rode. Women, partly veiled, coming from the wells, balanced on their heads large earthen jars filled with water."

This charming description would not be complete without mentioning the beggars who swarm on this avenue and at every opportunity plaintively ask for "back-sheesh." They will go through all manner of stunts to secure this; they will fall at your feet and kiss your shoes, tell you that you are handsome, rich, intelligent. Most of these beggars can speak the vernacular of a half dozen different languages. That is, they are familiar with sufficient words and phrases in order to make their wants known to the cosmopolitan crowd who frequent these parts of the world.

The two highest pyramids, seen in the distance, are Cheops and Khephren. The first named is four hundred feet in height and each side of the base measures seven hundred and fifty feet. It was originally several feet higher; many of the huge blocks of stone have been taken down and carted away to Cairo to build mosques and palaces. When you arrive at the pyramids you may take camels or donkeys and ride around the base of Cheops. Or, if you prefer to go on foot, you may walk around it, but walking in the sand becomes tiresome. If you are equal to the exertion you may climb to the summit of this great pile. The steps are a little too high for comfort, so you will need the assistance of two or three guides, one to push and the other two to pull, and every time they stop to take breath they will demand the usual "backsheesh," although you have already paid liberally for their services.



How I Made the Old Farm Pay

More Than 100,000 People Have Already Read

This Book. New Edition of 30,000

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INTRODUCTION.

My object in giving my experience as a boy on the farm, as a business man in the city, and, again, as a fruit-grower, is not to boast of the very modest success which I have attained, but to be helpful to others, who are continually asking: "What can we do to make the farm more profitable?"

Surely, I have solved this problem for myself. I have made a run-down farm, exhausted of fertility and dilapidated in every way, remarkably profitable through a series of years when great depression prevailed throughout the farming community. I have done this as a city man, leaving the counting-house and going back into the country, from which I originally came. This also teaches that years of city life need not necessarily detract from the possibility of success when one returns to rural life.

My aim in referring to my childhood on the farm is with the hope that parents may draw some useful lessons therefrom, and that, perhaps, some of them now living in cities, may be induced to remove to the country as a means of making life enjoyable, not only to themselves, but to their children.

I LEAVE THE FARM.

I did not leave the farm without feelings of sadness. Here was my birthplace. Here I spent my childhood and early manhood. Under the shadows of those trees many problems of life had unfolded. Youth is a life itself, compared with which all the remaining years are prosy. Youth is a slowly unfolding dream, while mature age is practical, calculating, often harsh and repulsive. One must ever have fond memories of the spot where he has spent his childhood. But my hopes for the future were bright, therefore with a sigh for the old scenes I hastened on to greet the new. It is well that youth is impulsive and imaginative; were it not thus every enterprise would languish.

As I left the farm for the city in the stage coach, I found among the passengers a farmer neighbor. He advised me to have the courage on all occasions to do right and refuse to accept the social drink. I have often thought of this good advice. I recently met this man and thanked him for his kindness. A word of advice on such an occasion is not easily forgotten, and the result may not be easily measured. I wish here to give the same advice to all starting out as I then started.

There is a continuous tide from the country to the city. Parents who have laid by a moderate competency go to the city to educate their children, and to learn something of different phases of life. Young girls go to the city to pursue studies in music or stenography, or to take up dressmaking or millinery. Young men adopt city life in order to secure a better education, or to begin business for themselves, or as employees, with vague ideas as to results, but with bright hopes that all will in some way end well. The cities are rapidly growing, while the small towns and the farming districts are becoming less populous.

My experience teaches that in some cases people better their prospects by changing from country to city life. I know of farmers who have come into Rochester, N. Y., and have added to their capital, and led a contented life; of country girls who make double the money here that they could have made in the country; of young men who have become wealthy and distinguished here.

On the other hand I have known farmers to lose everything in trying their hand at such new ventures as the city affords; girls who were glad to get back to farm life after severe trials; young men broken down physically, financially and morally, who might have succeeded if they had remained on the farm.

Everything depends on ability, adaptability, opportunity and natural inclinations. Each must decide for himself

whether it is best to remain in the country or go to the city. Changes are usually best avoided. Move seldom if at all. If there are serious doubts, better stay on the farm. Where one is able to make an experiment with city life, desiring to secure there culture and training, and yet return to the country without inconvenience, much good may result, for the city possesses advantages in these lines not possessed by the country.

I have in mind a boy of eighteen years, who has recently come to the city from the farm. He is delicate, and ill-fitted for farming. His tastes do not tend that way. His people are poor and can give him but little assistance. He is bright, honest, industrious, ambitious. I can see that if this boy will be satisfied to begin at the bottom and work his way up patiently, there is ample opportunity for success in almost any line of city en-

terprises raised by myself in the country, and improved my health by frequent rides morning and evening—rational was it not?

Those were the days of oil well investments. Everybody seemed to be crazy over oil speculation, the most staid business men, and many professional men, even clergymen, venturing large sums of money in oil stocks, in new oil territory, new wells, equipments, etc. My friends and relatives were officers in these oil companies and invited me to invest my capital that way, but I was not venturesome enough to risk my money in holes driven at random into the bowels of the earth, hoping to strike a fortune at the other end. In fact I was not inclined to be speculative. I invested in county bonds, what little I had to invest and in buying and selling these turned an honest penny if not a rapid one.

experience in farm life. I thought it would be a fine thing to buy a dilapidated, run down, neglected farm and restore it to its original beauty and productivity. This was a fanciful idea which was born of my early experience and induced partially by my forgetfulness of the many unpleasant details of farm work in early days. A traveler years after returning from a long journey remembers only the pleasant part of his experience. The struggles through mountain passes and scorching plains, the hunger or thirst, are forgotten. Thus I had forgotten the hardships of farm life, and it seemed as if it would be a very pleasant thing to return even under the unfavorable circumstances mentioned.

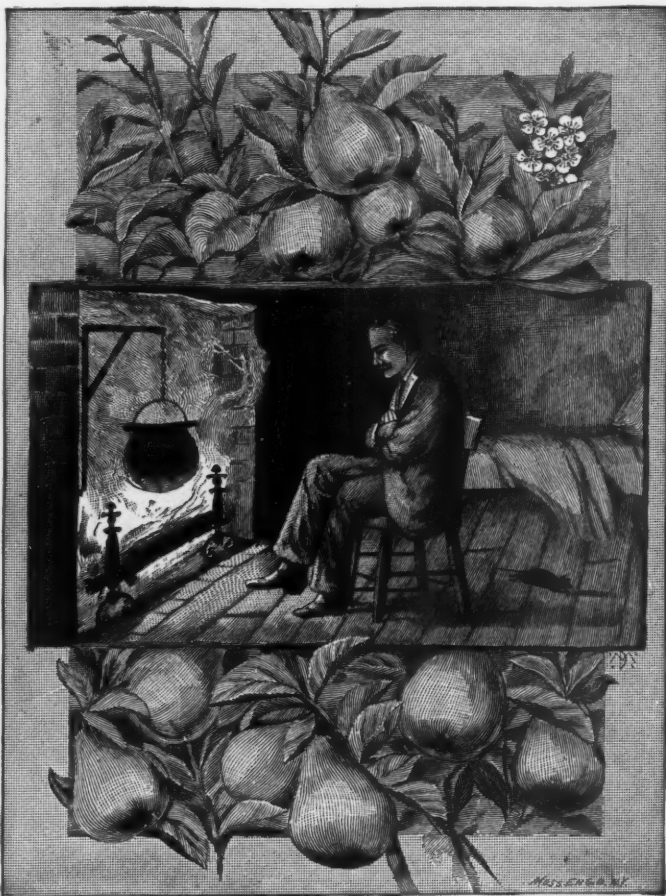
For several years after the panic of 1873, farms in Monroe county were offered freely in exchange for almost any kind of property. These farms were heavily encumbered, the owners carrying the indebtedness as long as it was possible for them to pay the interest. Finding at last the burden too heavy they were willing to dispose of them for little or nothing providing the new owner would assume the indebtedness. There were in fact very many abandoned farms in Monroe county. We hear now of abandoned farms in New Hampshire and Vermont; they were not abandoned here in an absolute sense; they were not left to grow up to underbrush, but the owners of very many beautiful farms in Monroe county were obliged to leave them, owing to their inability to pay off the mortgages. My plan was to find such a farm as this and settle upon it. Therefore in response to advertisements I traveled over various parts of Western New York in search of a farm of this character. I finally heard of one twelve miles from Rochester, N. Y., and proceeded to make an examination. The owner and myself, seated in a rickety buggy had three miles to travel from the railroad station before reaching it. I kept my eyes wide open on the way, noting the character of the neighboring farms, the inhabitants and the buildings. The surrounding farms were apparently productive, the large straw-stacks, barns and houses wore a prosperous look; the orchards were wide-spreading, full of fruit, and the fields well covered with grain, promising an abundant harvest. As I came near the farm I noticed the highway in many places had been washed out by heavy rains so that it was dangerous getting over the hill near the place. These roads had been utterly neglected for many years. In some places the grass had grown almost entirely over the road-bed, often huge boulders obstructed the wagon wheels, to the danger of breaking them and injuring the riders. We finally reached an eminence which gave us a fine view, and I was told that here was the farm which we had come to see.

There was nothing particularly inviting about the place. The road was not a prominent one leading from any particular place to any other particular place. The house was one of the old-fashioned kind, without a cornice; with blinds hanging by one hinge; occasionally a board was off from the siding of the house; shingles were fluttering in the wind; barn doors were off from their hinges; gates were unhung; old wagons and reapers were piled up against broken down gateways to keep the cattle from breaking through; everything indicating neglect, disorder, confusion and bad management.

The Book

"How I Made The Old Farm Pay"

Contains more than 50 pages, 6 x 9 inches. The price of the book is 25 cents postpaid, or 3 copies for 50 cents. Address Chas. A. Green, Pres. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.



MY FIRST NIGHT IN THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

deavor. Such young men, when they have had experience, are in demand. The start is always made slowly, but merit is usually appreciated and rewarded in the city.

After a short apprenticeship, I found myself, at the age of twenty-three a cashier in a bank, which position I held for ten years. Such positions are not so easily secured now as then, and my rapid promotion was partially owing to the fact that my brother was one of the proprietors of the bank. Many young men now would think themselves doing well if they secured such a position after many years of apprenticeship, and even then such positions are usually governed by friends or influence. The hours of work in my new position were few, and the duties not objectionable, yet I was often more weary than I had ever been when following the plough, or riding the reaper. I made many acquaintances, but had no boon companions. I connected myself with a church, attending it regularly. I kept a speedy young horse,

As the years rolled by I was offered the opportunity to join, as junior partner, a firm of bankers, which I accepted, not because I saw therein a remarkable opportunity for making money, but for the reason that it seemed to open the way to a desired object that I will not now mention. Indeed the ultimate success of this firm was questionable in my mind, for the reason that none of its members possessed large capital, and banking, to be successful, requires an abundance of money.

I soon discovered that my new position made me a person of more importance than formerly. Indeed I was elevated beyond my deserts. I was no better than when I was a clerk, and yet I received attentions that no clerk would be favored with. But how shallow, how insincere, how short-lived are friendships thus founded!

I GO BACK TO THE FARM.

During my residence in the city my thoughts often returned to my boyish

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address: Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

DISCOUNT SALE—Discount on Incubators and Brooders. Incubators worth \$18.00 now \$16.00; Brooders \$7.00 now \$6.00. Thoroughly tested. Write. Old Honesty Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

ORCHARD still unsold. Must go, my price or yours. W. L. Woodson, 45 Park Place, New York.

APPLE ORCHARD and Home combined for sale. Address, J. E. Hall, Waynesville, N. C.

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bull calf. Eligible for registration. Also high-grade bull calf. Madison Cooper, 120 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

CLOUGH'S LAMPLESS BROODER "Chicken Habits at Night" tells all about it. Price 10c. V. W. Clough, North McGregor, Iowa. P. O. Box, 5.

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LITTLE CHICKS—Delivered alive, any time, everywhere. Pullets, Cockerels, Six Weeks to Three Months. Circular, free Catalogue, Fifteen cents, Brookfield Farms, Salem, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

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GINSENG ROOTS—5,000 year-old plants for sale; \$2.00 per hundred. Address Arthur Johnson, Lindstrom, Minn.

FOR \$1.00 I WILL send to any address, full instructions and stripes to stripe a Carriage. Ladies can do good work. N. W. West, Wiscasset, Langdon Road, Me.

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FRUIT GROWERS—Investigate Floats. Cheapest source of phosphorus. Publication free—"Floats and how to use them." Write nearest office. Penn. Fertilizer Co., 1505 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y., Sta. A. Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

GINSENG ROOTS and seeds for sale. Write for prices. P. F. Lewis, Jamestown, N. Y.

WANTED—Young men for firemen and brakemen; instruct you at home by mail. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School, Inc., 376 Robert Street (Room 24), St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Manlove Automatic Gate. Special offer for first order in any country for new style. Send stamp. Manlove Gate Co., Chicago.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Bird 60 page book 10c. J. A. Berg, Box 3, Telford, Pa.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

BERRY GROWERS who use our "Pickers' Tally Tickets" save time and trouble; samples FREE. Thompson, The Printer, R-8, Oswego, N. Y.

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\$4 TO \$10 A DAY EITHER SEX—selling our patented rapid selling articles. No scheme. SAMPLES FREE. A. M. YOUNG & CO., 231 Howard Building, Chicago, Ill.

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TEN RARE SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE—Ten high-grade, artistic, imported cards, all different, costing from five to fifteen cents each and your name and address inscribed FREE in our "Exchange Club" so you can exchange cards with over 10,000 of our members in all parts of the world to anyone sending 10 cents for sample copy of our magazine. Address, POST CARD DEPT., No. 1225 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

35 Good Post Cards Big Bulletin and Refund Check. B. MULLAN, 2824 Vernon Ave., Chicago 10c.

EARN \$8 ADVERTISING OUR WARNING FLUID in your cars with 100 samples. SEND STAMP AND 1c. A. W. SCOTT, COHOKS, N.Y.

GALL STONES—or any LIVER DISEASE Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address E. C. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.

Agents: \$103.50 per month—This does it ALL. Write for details. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

THIS DOES IT ALL—Write for details. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas.

JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

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Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

I have known money to be lost by signing notes, by bank failures, and by loans to friends, but I have never known it to be lost when spent in applying manure discreetly to the soil, nor in a well tilled field, draining the soil, nor in giving plants, trees and vines frequent cultivation, nor in planting moderate sized orchards to be well cared for, nor in painting houses and other buildings, nor in improving the highways, nor in keeping the gates hung and in order, nor in getting in the hay crop before it was wet regardless of expense, nor in keeping good poultry, nor in making the wife and children happy and contented on the farm.

There is a time-honored and universal prejudice against sowing rye in a young apple orchard. Is there any reason for such belief? I know that in order to obtain the best possible results, no other crop should be grown in an orchard of any age. Yet my yearling orchard has this year made five feet of new growth with oats covering the field, except a three-foot strip on each side of the tree row for running the cultivator. Why should rye be any worse for the trees when it does not take so much from the soil as oats?—H. L. Rye is probably no worse than oats for growing in a young orchard, replies "Country Gentleman." Any cereal crop is bad enough, but in our judgment oats are the worst, with rye a close second. The reason why these are so objectionable is that they take great quantities of moisture from the soil. When these crops are harvested there is nearly always more or less damage to the young trees from machinery, wagons, etc., but the way they rob the soil of moisture and fertility in competition with the fruit trees is the chief objection. As you say your young trees made a growth of five feet this year, and as that is quite enough, it may be assumed that moisture was unusually abundant this season in your soil. It may be possible that no injury has been sustained. At the same time the prejudice against all kinds of grain crops in young fruit orchards is certainly well founded, and it would be a great mistake to draw any conclusion from your experience tending to upset this prejudice.

Rotting of Fruit in Cold Storage.

Review of Bulletin No. 297, New York Experiment Station at Geneva.

Should fruit decay in cold storage? This has frequently been a disputed question between the owner of the fruit or its seller, and the proprietor of the storage house where the product of the orchard lay while its owner waited for a better market.

To secure reliable information on some of these points and similar ones, the station established a series of tests in the winter of 1905 and repeated some of them the next winter.

APPLE-ROTS IN STORAGE.

In the experiments with decay-producing diseases of the apple, sound fruits of several varieties were selected early in March from apples in cold storage. Six varieties were used in the test in 1905 and nine in the test of 1906. The apples were freed from disease germs by the use of corrosive sublimate and distilled water. Part of them were inoculated with various diseases by puncturing the skin of each fruit in three places and inserting in each puncture a small portion of a pure culture of the fungus producing the disease. The diseases included in the tests were bitter rot, black rot, blue mold, brown rot, pink rot, and one caused by the fungus alternaria, which has no common name.

The inoculated apples with others for checks were packed in crates and

taken immediately to a cold-storage house. In 1905 duplicate sets were inoculated and stored in different houses, and in 1906 the test was repeated, the apples being stored in one house only.

Three temperatures were employed with different lots of the apples: 31 degrees F., with range from 29 degrees to 33 degrees, 47 degrees with range from 35 degrees to 56 degrees, and 61 degrees, with range from 48 degrees to 69 degrees.

BLUE MOLD UNCHECKED BY COLD STORAGE.

The apples held at the lowest temperature were removed from the storage house in two months or nine weeks. At this time there was no decay from any of the diseases except blue mold. This had progressed quite rapidly from every punctured point.

The apples were then kept for two weeks at room temperature, about 70 degrees F., during the day. Decay immediately began about all puncture points of each disease and developed rapidly, so that at the end of the two weeks from one half to the whole of each fruit was rotten.

The duplicates of 1905 agreed perfectly in all respects with this test, as did those in the repeated test in 1906.

It is evident that at 31 degrees F. the most common rot of stored apples, blue mold, is not checked so but that much damage may take place. All the other rots investigated are completely checked at this temperature. The germs are not destroyed, however, as all the fungi develop their characteristic rots very promptly when the apples are brought into favorable temperatures.

The apples tested came from cold storage and so were not warm when returned to the low temperature after inoculation. If they had been, especially if contained in large packages like barrels, which cool down slowly, there might have been some growth of all the fungi before the fruit reached the point of checking by low temperature.

ALL ROTS DEVELOP ABOVE 45 DEGREES.

At the medium temperatures, average 47 degrees F., none of the rots was completely checked. Practically all punctures showed decay in five weeks. The blue mold was worst, of course, with considerable decay from the alternaria rot, bitter rot, and black rot, and slight damage from pink rot.

At the highest temperatures, average 61 degrees F., all fruits except those inoculated with pink rot were too badly decayed to be marketable at the end of three weeks. The pink rot had begun growth at all punctures but the spots were small.

PEACH ROT IN COLD STORAGE.

Three kinds of peach were selected for a test of the effect of cold storage on brown rot. Some peaches of each variety were inoculated in punctures from a pure culture of the brown rot fungus, and others were moistened with distilled water and then rolled in spores of the fungus, obtained from rotten fruits. All the peaches were then stored at 32 degrees F. for two weeks. At the end of this time, no rot was found on any of the unpunctured peaches; while from 20 per cent. to 44 per cent., according to variety, of the inoculated peaches were still sound. The others showed comparatively small spots at the punctures.

Uncle Cyrus—Say, this glass eye hain't no good. I want my money back. Optician—No good?

Uncle Cyrus—Hain't wuth a tinkers' darn. Can't see a bit better with the blame thing than I kin without.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

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IWAN BROS., Dept. 22, STREATOR, ILL.

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FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Wheels, Freight Paid \$8.75

Dr. 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires on. With Rubber Tires, \$10.00. 1 mfg. wheels \$4 to \$4.50. Rubber Tire Top Buggies, \$41. Harness, \$5. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$6.00. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS.—\$75 Monthly, Combination Rolling Pin.

Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forbush Mfg. Co., C 266, Dayton, O.

CORN

Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$75. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.

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MAKE \$30 to \$45 A WEEK

Easy, quick—men, women—all or spare time—showing, taking orders, appointing agents; experience unnecessary. E. H. Heusted, of Mich., writes, "Sold 11 one day." Geo. Robinson, of Maine, "Am delighted, so are friends; took 12 orders three days." Ed. Wilson, "Sold 5 first day." Geo. Halman, "Already have 70 orders." This patent new—nothing else like it. Two sales a day makes \$30 to \$45 profit weekly. Most wonderful low-priced valveless, wickless, oil-gas and air-burning stove ever invented. Consumes 356 barrels of air to one gallon kerosene oil. Saves one-third to one-half on fuel bills. Not like those sold in stores. Burns like gas, blue flame—no wick, no valve. No more hot fiery kitchens. Wm. Stevens, of Mass., writes, "Best stove out, no smoke, easily operated, perfectly safe." Not dangerous like gasolene. Enormous demand. Where operated causes excitement—people stop, look, 10-see 8 buy. 30 day trial offer. All sizes; price \$3.25 and up. Get in early for territory. Write to-day. This won't appear again. World Mfg. Co., No. 6952 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Forestry, by preventing floods, has enabled Switzerland to farm all lands fit for crops.

DISEASE CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

Nature's Laws are Equal to All the Needs and Requirements of Man Under All Conditions, Whether Sick or Well.



This cut shows how the Magnetic waves from the VEST, which is one of the most powerful shields we manufacture, envelope the entire trunk of the body and saturate the patient with powerful Magnetic vibrations. The VEST contains over 800 powerful Magnetic storage batteries constantly radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic energy into the vital organs and nerve centers, keeping the patient continually bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. We make shields for every part of the body, all described in our new book "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH." FREE to all who send descriptions of their cases.

We make this statement just as broad, sweeping and all-inclusive as we know how.

Man's ability to cure disease is limited only to the extent of his knowledge of nature's laws.

When we say disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We prove it to anybody—in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, or how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well today as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of Magnetism.

These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of Magnetism, which floods the system with its life and energy.

Patients are often told that they have incurable diseases. We want to tell you right here that nearly all of these cases can be cured, and we can prove it to you. More than seventy-five per cent. of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying Magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send us a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove to you by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die.

When you write, don't be afraid that we are going to try to sell you something. We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say, you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place, and do as much as they can do. Read the evidence in these letters from grateful persons who have been cured:

SUCH EVIDENCE IS INDISPUTABLE.

A COMPLETE PHYSICAL WRECK, CURED BY DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS AFTER 7 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—In August, 1896, I was in Reading, Pa., with a refrigerator carload of fish. I took a severe cold from going in and out of the car during extreme hot weather. This cold settled in my back, and for seven long years I suffered with pain and untold agony in my back, so severe that I could hardly keep still day or night. I tried all kinds of medicine, was treated by the best physicians in Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, made several trips to Virginia, where I was treated by specialists in Norfolk and other places. None of them did me any good. They simply took my money. I suffered untold misery and grew worse all the time, until I became a physical wreck, thinking I would have to die. My hair fell out, and I was totally bald on the top of my head. I was pale and thin, could not keep warm during moderate weather, and my feet would get cold in a room where the temperature was seventy degrees. I was so weak I could scarcely walk.

I saw your advertisement in a magazine, and wrote to you and purchased one of your magnetic belts, with a head cap and insoles. In one night the magnetic belt took all the pain out of my back, and I have never felt it since. Later I purchased a full set of shields, and they have made a new man of me. I have gained in weight, my hair has grown in, and I feel stronger than I have felt for twenty years, so I can work almost day and night without feeling tired. I have an appetite like I used to have when I was a boy. I believe that if I had not secured your Shields when I did I would soon have gone to Davy Jones' "locker."

Very respectfully yours,

C. M. MURDEN, 119 King St., Wilmington, Del.

A CASE OF DIABETES GIVEN UP AS INCURABLE.

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

New Buffalo, Mich., Aug. 17, 1906.

Dear Doctor Thacher:—It is with great pleasure and a heart full of gratitude that I write to you telling you of the good your Shields have done for me. When I visited you and purchased the Wide Belt and Lower Leggings I was "all in" with that awful disease, Diabetes. Medical doctors had all failed to do me any good, and I was fast going to that everlasting rest-

ing place, the grave, but the hour I put on your Shields a great change came over me, and it caused me to right about face. I began to feel better at once, and began to put on flesh, and to-day am readily recovering from that awful disease, and have set the mark to live to be seventy-five years old. I feel like shouting the good news from the housetops, and am doing all I can to show people the way to the one great cure for all diseases man is heir to. May the great Creator who helps us all in time of need, aid you in carrying the great cure, Magnetism, to all the world is the best wish of your friend.

N. C. BERRY.

P. S.—Refer all sick and suffering to me, and I will gladly tell them of the great cure for all diseases—Magnetism.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE—A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY.

Dr. Thacher.

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak that I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought, "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago to-day I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week, very much better; in three weeks, entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is to-day.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. O. RAY, 654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured. Investigate our claims. It is a duty you owe yourself. All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN CURE YOU. We will send you free of charge our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on this subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully to-day and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person.

WARM FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet the greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow or ice. A pair of Foot-Batteries, the smallest shield we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative powers of Magnetism. \$1.00 per pair or three pairs for \$2.00 for single power, \$2.00 per pair or three pairs for \$4.00 for double power. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot-Batteries.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

SUITE 197, 169 WABASH AVE.,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 28.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1908.

Number 8.

A Daughter of the Revolution

Written for Green's Fruit Grower

By Mildred Greene Burleigh.

CHAPTER ONE.

Flooding through the mist and dampness of a dreary day in the fall of Seventeen Seventy-Three, a chaise drawn by a dappled gray mare, stopped in front of the most pretentious house on Beacon hill, in the city of Boston. The driver, an old negro, assisted the solitary occupant to alight, and, after giving a vigorous thump on the brass knocker, horse and driver disappeared in the gathering darkness.

As Deborah adjusted her bonnet the great door swung open and she was ushered into a room, the splendor of which filled her with mingled awe and delight.

"I speck dis am Mistress Samson," said the servant, motioning her to be seated. "Mistress Prescott'll be here directly."

The burning logs in the open fire-place cast a soft, flickering light throughout the room. The shadows danced fantastically on the floor and wall magnifying the pictures in their massive gilt frames. The stillness was intensified by the methodical ticking of the grandfather clock and the snapping of the sparks as they disappeared into the soot blackened chimney.

Deborah sat expectantly waiting Mistress Prescott's coming; her thoughts traveling rapidly backward, then forward. But with the long wished for opportunities in sight, she determined to forget the years of toil and hardship, since the family was scattered by the mother's death, remembering only the kindness of the Rev. Abraham Camp, who had secured this home where she could have the rare advantages offered only in large cities and by liberal means.

Impatiently Deborah had waited for the day which would bring her face to face with the generous woman who like a fairy god-mother, had so changed the course of her life.

The door opened and Deborah rose to meet a tall, well-proportioned woman, past fifty, who extended both hands in welcome saying:

"So this is Deborah Samson?"

For a full minute Deborah met the scrutinizing gaze of the elder woman with undisturbed calmness, but the color surged to her cheeks as Mistress Prescott said, "Well you are taller than I thought you were, and a good deal better looking."

Still wondering if the Rev. Abraham Camp had overlooked Deborah's prepossessing appearance in his admiration for her character, Mistress Prescott bade Deborah sit by the fire, adding "You must be chilled through, the ride was long and the air damp, but you look as though you scarce know what sickness means."

As Deborah removed her wraps, Mistress Prescott drew a chair opposite the girl, saying:

"Abraham Camp has told me much concerning you and I am confident that we shall be helpful to each other. As you know I am quite alone in the world save for my nephew, Stephen Gannett, who is practicing with a physician in Hartford."

"Stephen's decision to remain in Hartford was a sad disappointment to me for I had long anticipated his home coming. His mother died when he was but a lad, and he has always seemed like my very own."

"When Abraham Camp told me about you I gladly welcomed the thought of your coming and soon found myself anticipating your companionship."

"I speak of these things now that you may better understand your position in my household."

"I thank you most sincerely for your interest in me, Mistress Prescott, and I shall try my best to please you."

"You do please me," answered Mistress Prescott, rising. "I see it is nearly time for tea. Caesar will conduct you to your room."

As Mistress Prescott watched the girl following Caesar up the broad polished

stairs she was thinking of Stephen and wondering what he would think of Deborah as an inmate of her household.

The first weeks at Prescott Hall passed quickly and Deborah found herself gradually becoming accustomed to the clock-like precision with which the household affairs moved. There were regular hours for study, recitation, recreation, and a stated time when she devoted herself to Mistress Prescott, sewing, mending or reading aloud.

Relieved of many cares and details of housekeeping, Mistress Prescott began to realize that Deborah was making herself almost indispensable to the mistress of Prescott Hall.

Late one afternoon in November, as Deborah stood before the grate fire coaxing its warmth into her finger tips,



—Courtesy of "Fruit Belt."

A BASKET OF PEACHES.
There will be twice as many peaches this year as last. So states the government report from Washington. What is more profitable to the successful fruit grower than to be able to pick basketful after basketful of ripe and perfect fruit from trees of your own growing? All that is required to do this, is a small investment at the proper time followed by judicious care, and you have the crop.

Caesar handed her the mail. There was the "Weekly Gazette" and inside a letter bearing the Hartford post-mark.

"From Stephen," exclaimed Deborah, thoughtfully turning the letter over.

Mistress Prescott had talked continually of Stephen, and Deborah's new friend, Dorothy Quincy, had repeatedly told Deborah how handsome, kind and generous he was. Once she had ended her eulogy with, "Everybody likes Stephen. One just can't help it. You won't be able to resist him, Deborah. Wouldn't it be lovely if—" but Deborah had playfully put her fingers over Dorothy's lips and the two girls, each knowing what the other understood, laughed merrily.

Deborah's thoughts were far away when Mistress Prescott entered the room. She watched with increasing interest the changing expression on the elder woman's face as she eagerly read Stephen's letter.

"Well, I do declare!" said Mistress Prescott, "Stephen is coming to Boston to live."

"Coming here to live!" exclaimed Deborah.

"Yes he is to assist Dr. Lloyd with his practice," answered Mistress Prescott lingering over the letter, "Stephen is to receive his board and lodging as a part of his stipend. I should much prefer to have him live at home. However on the whole I am well pleased. Dr. Lloyd belongs to one of the oldest families in

Boston and he is our foremost physician. Mistress Lloyd was one of my dearest girl friends and their daughter Elizabeth is one of the most attractive of Boston's young women. She and Stephen have always been the closest of friends and—I may be mistaken—but I think that Dr. Lloyd has a double motive in stipulating that Stephen shall receive his board and lodging as a part of his stipend."

As Mistress Prescott placed the letter in her reticule there was a gentle knock and before Deborah reached the door Elizabeth Lloyd swept into the room.

"Dear Mistress Prescott, did the post bring you a letter from Stephen?"

"It did, my dear," answered Mistress Prescott kissing the girl affectionately, "and doubtless you already know its contents."

"Yes—yes—I do, and I wanted to tell you when Father wrote to Stephen asking how to come, but Father forbade me. Are you not overjoyed at the prospect of having Stephen home again?"

"Indeed I am. Deborah, this is Mistress Lloyd, of whom I was just speaking, and you, Elizabeth, have often heard me speak of Mistress Samson."

tax were collected by a custom house official. Again I say, beware! It is a scheme to undermine the Americans and to inveigle them into paying the tea tax."

"A thing we will never do!" exclaimed Deborah, folding up the paper.

"Lord North must consider us a colony of fools," said Mistress Prescott, giving the fire a vigorous poke.

"Father says that it has taken Mr. Franklin's letter so long to reach us that the tea may arrive any day and," continued Dorothy, "there is going to be a meeting in Town Hall to-night."

"Which will be very much like a tempest in a teapot," responded Elizabeth dryly. "Great Britain has promised to land the tea and any attempt on the part of the colonists to prohibit it, will be as ridiculous as it would be for a mouse to try to stop a lion from roaring. In the end the mouse would prove a dainty morsel to be swallowed alive."

"And," said Deborah, "if the mouse should lodge in just the right place he would not only prevent the lion from roaring, but would cause the lion such great discomfort that the lion would be forced to consider whether it would not have been better to have killed the mouse before swallowing him."

"Indeed he would," assented Dorothy.

"One thing we can do," said Mistress Prescott with decision, "we can discontinue the use of tea in the colonies and we will if necessary."

"What!" said Elizabeth. "Stop the habit of tea drinking. Why, Mistress Prescott! The women in the colonies could no more stop drinking tea than they could stop gossiping. Then, too, you must not forget that all of the colonists do not consider this question of taxation from the same standpoint."

With the lighted candles came Caesar bearing a tray filled with dainty china and shining silver. Beside it Glory placed thin slices of buttered bread and fragrant spice cakes.

Mistress Prescott slowly poured the amber liquid in the cups and Caesar noiselessly served it.

"None for me, if you please, Mistress Prescott," said Deborah. "I have been thinking that now will be a good time to practice self-denial and so from this day forward until that day when the question of taxation shall be justly settled, I pledge myself neither to drink tea or to gossip about my neighbors."

"And so do I," affirmed Dorothy.

Mistress Prescott poured from the hot water pot saying, "If you will accept me as a member of the Anti-Tea society I will pledge myself to drink only cambric tea until the taxation question is settled." Then rising she added: "To your health and to the right, whichever it proves to be."

"Here! here!" said the three girls in unison.

"Only I," said Elizabeth, "will wait and see if it is necessary to stop drinking tea."

The following day was the Sabbath and as was their custom, Deborah and Mistress Prescott drove to the Old South Meeting house. With the greater part of the congregation they disapproved of the Rev. John Bacon's attitude toward Governor Hutchinson, but they were found patient, if not willing listeners, to his lengthy imputations. On this particular Sunday the sermon dragged to the end. An intense feeling of relief was almost audible when the benediction was pronounced.

As Deborah and Mistress Prescott left the church they noticed people running hither and thither; upon inquiry they were informed that the first of the vessels filled with tea had arrived. Great excitement prevailed throughout the day. Crowds hurried to the water front; men gathered in groups about doorways, corners and public houses, the one all-absorbing subject of conversation being the tea and its probable fate.

Early the next morning as Deborah was on her way to market she found posted in every conceivable place the following handbill, which she read with growing admiration:

"Friends, brothers and countrymen, that worst of plagues, the detested tea, shipped for this port by the East India Tea company, is now arrived in the harbor."

"The hour of destruction and manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny Continued on Page Eighteen."

Prof. Van Deman's Letter and Answers.

FROM OUR SUMMER HOME.

Thinking that others are interested in rustic life I am writing from our summer home in the cool woods of Labrador Valley, in central New York. I am sitting on a haycock watching my son's cows from getting into a neighbor's meadow, for they have a "no fence" law here, which is a good thing for everybody. I have recently come from our Pecania Plantation in Louisiana, where the farmers have to fence against the intrusion of the stockmen's property, and this is not fair. Let every one be obliged to take care of his own property, no matter what it is. To this day, although it is now over 25 years since the experience, I sometimes waken at night with a horrid dream of cattle in my orchards, garden or cornfields. This is the nightmare of bygone days in Kansas, where for many years my farm was raided day and night with herds of cattle and horses that were not herded but turned out to prey upon the premises of the fruit grower or any other unfortunate owners of property that could not retaliate. I am glad that a reformation has come over that region and hope it may be everywhere. The money that is lost fencing the roads and commons, especially for hog pastures, would more than build good fences to hold all the stock where it properly belongs on the premises of its owners.

I have a thin, flat stone laid on my knees for a writing table. Jacob had a stone for a pillow and I see no good reason why a stone writing table is not equally proper. And the flat stone reminds me of several things. One is that we have more of them here than is convenient for fitting the land for cultivation. My hands are stiff and sore from handling them in our little clearing on the mountain side near the house. We have rich land, made by the accumulation of decayed vegetation on the forest floor for ages past, mixed with shale and clay. The soil is not only rich but deep; there having been a slow but constant decomposition and sliding down of stone, a very little gravel and sand, and leaves, brush and logs without end. The forest is such as covers a large part of New York, being maple, beech, birch, ash, hemlock, basswood, etc. I bought 80 acres in a little secluded valley, between two small mountains and beside a lovely little lake. There was a good road to the place, which has been made better of late, and within three miles of a railway station. All was wild woods and most of the land is very steep and rocky. The stones are not large but so abundant as to be troublesome. I planned the improvements and had them all made out of the place as nature left it. Trees were left standing about the site for the house and other buildings to furnish shade and also to serve the purposes of ornamentation to the landscape. Nothing more of this kind is needed, but the embellishments of shrubbery and lawn. The place is yet somewhat in the rough, but a year or two more will make a great change.

The thought comes to me, that many who need a change from the every-day working life might seek out wild summer homes. In many cases they need not be far away. There are certain conditions that should never be overlooked in any case. There must be pure water and plenty of it. There should be shade and cool air. Some means of recreation or amusement is essential to most people. Ready means of communication is necessary to some who are engaged in business. Some good way to get provisions, milk, fresh vegetables and fruits must be provided.

All these we have in Labrador Valley. There are a very few of the neighbors who live here permanently, engaged in growing ginseng, my son among them, and they keep cows, chickens, a few horses and grow good gardens and berries. A grocery wagon comes in every day or two to take orders and deliver goods. The lake affords fishes of several kinds, and it is sport to catch them. I never saw berry bushes heavier loaded than some I planted two years ago, and there are wild raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and swamp huckleberries in abundance. All sorts of garden vegetables suitable to a northern climate grow splendidly. Better peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, etc., I never tasted. We have a telephone, a good road and good horses to drive to any place we want to go. But the pure air, cool shade and the purest of pure water from a cold spring on the mountain side are better than all else, except it be the quiet and restfulness of the place. We piped the water into our house and barn and sewered both into a

little swamp near the lake. We have not only cold but hot water, too, in the bathroom and elsewhere in the house, and all from our own little waterworks that we built with our own hands. In the cool woods, near the spring, about 50 feet higher than the top of the house, we have a tenting place, and this gives a better view of the lake, over the tree-tops, instead of through them, as from the house. There are other sites just as good or better all along the mountain side, where tents or cabins could be placed to suit those who enjoy that kind of living, as we do sometimes.

The wild birds sing in the woods from early daylight until dark, and then the big owls call to each other from tree to tree almost any time through the night. It is a relief to get away from the monotonous chirping and dirty ways of the English sparrow, for not one of them is ever seen in this peaceful valley.

This would be a grand place for a game preserve. Several thousand acres could be acquired with very little expense, including all of Labrador lake and a part of both mountains. Nearly all of it is thickly forested and no better range for deer could be found. Elk would do well here and moose, too. The deer and elk would need some hay in winter and that could be grown on the tract or bought in the vicinity. How nice it would be to have a few of the horticultural friends join me in the development of this idea, combined with the summer cottage and camping privileges. The associations would be delightful, too.

There are some objectionable features to this home in the woods, as a matter of course. The lake is not so deep as one would wish and the bottom is too mucky for some of the game fishes. There are a very few mosquitoes and gnats, but not enough to be very troublesome. Sometimes there are cool, rainy spells, when heavy clothing and fires feel comfortable. But we have good shelter and plenty of the best of wood. The steep slopes and stony, stumpy land are not so good for making gardens and berry patches as on clear, level land. Canada thistle seeds come by the winds from afar and settle down into our clearings and take root. But all these things keep us from idleness. The climbing of the mountains is hard work, but it is invigorating, and the scenery amply pays for the toll.

Answers to Inquiries.

Mrs. C. L. S., of Pa., asks about a trouble with her apple trees that are dying at the tips of the branches.

Reply.—That is what is commonly called "twig blight" and is from the same cause as "fire blight" of the pear. It is from the propagation of bacterial germs that are scattered all over the country and find lodgment where suitable opportunities offer. The tender growth of the pear, apple and quince are about the only places that afford such opportunities on our cultivated fruits. Other trees and plants have their own troubles of the same kind with other disease germs.

The reason why apple trees are only affected in their twigs is because these are the only vulnerable places. This disease is not really very injurious to most varieties of the apple, because only the tips of the branches are affected. Some kinds are much more affected than others and all climates are not equally bad for blight, nor are all years or seasons the same for it. There are no warning signs, so far as I know, and no way to stop its ravages, from the outside, when once the disease gets a foothold in the sap of the tree. The vital action of the disease is in the sap of the tender wood and bark and the outward show of dead and dying growth is only the last sad evidence of what has been going on inside for some time past. It is then too late to do more than try to prevent the spread of the disease to other parts of the tree or to other trees. This can only be done by cutting back all parts affected, and this is a very uncertain point and can only be guessed at. It is usually safe to cut six inches back from the least sign of any affection. The saw or knife used in the work should be sterilized by wiping with a rag soaked in carbolic acid after every cut to prevent spreading the germs with the tools.

The best time for pruning for prevention is when the leaves are off the trees. The disease is then in an inactive state and the parts of the tree in which the germs are held over until the next growing season can be rather easily seen and cut off. Those that are about half dead are the worst.

One of the subscribers, P. H. G., of Va., asks about summer pruning York Imperial and Ben Davis apple and Kieffer pear trees of bearing age that are very thrifty. He says the former were set too close together and that he has

been pruning them considerably, with an idea of making them more fruitful.

Reply.—I have long been a believer in summer pruning of orchard trees and have practiced it with much benefit, but never prune with severity. The wounds heal over more quickly if made during the growing season than when the trees are dormant. Severe pruning at any time of year is rarely advisable but in summer time it would probably do more injury than at other times. It will check growth and induce fruiting much more to prune in summer than in winter or spring, and I believe this would be the case with the rank growing trees mentioned. It would surely check the upward growth of the Kieffer pear trees, which winter or spring pruning would only do temporarily.

As some of the apple trees have been planted too close it might be well to either cut some of them out entirely or mark a part for that treatment ultimately and prune such back severely now. This would give more light among the trees and better fruit would surely be the result, and probably more of it. When the marked trees could no longer be left in the orchard without damage to the other trees, they should be cut out entirely. This may be the case now. The good sense—good orchard sense—should be the guide. It must be remembered that the roots become crowded as well as the tops.

I am asked again if the Black Ben Davis and Gano apples are distinct or identical.

Reply.—This is an old and contested question and one difficult to answer so as to satisfy many who have little knowledge of the real facts. I think there are two distinct varieties and they deserve the separate names. For some time I thought them identical, but upon a close examination of the oldest trees in existence of the Black Ben Davis in Arkansas, some years ago, then in fruit, and trees of Gano not far distant, also in bearing, I decided that there was a distinct difference. The former averages much redder, and very rarely has any stripes, but otherwise I could see no material difference and have not been able to do so in other specimens that I have seen since.

There are, however, many complications that have arisen. Some nurserymen and others who thought the varieties identical have mixed the scions in propagating under one or the other name, and some have done the same, so I have heard, with the intention of mixing up the stock to make good their claims that there was no difference. In the present state of the case, I believe that those who wish to plant apples of the Ben Davis type will do well to plant the true Black Ben Davis. It can be had of several nurserymen, but it would be improper to say here just who they are.

The same inquirer asks if the Tompkins King is a good apple for commercial southern Ohio. I think not, for the tree is quite subject to disease so far south and the apples ripen in the late fall there. I know both these facts from experience and observation dating back to boyhood, when my father got this variety in 1854 and grew it in our orchard in Ross county, Ohio, which is the region where it is now thought of being planted. I would not advise it.

An interested subscriber, W. B. S., living in the southwest corner of Virginia, asks several questions that are of general interest. The first is, what varieties of apples and other orchard fruits to plant in that mountainous region?

Reply.—I have been over that section in looking up the fruit industry and found many good orchards on the mountains and also in the valleys. There are a good many failures of the peach crop in the valleys because of late spring frosts and also some on the mountains, but there are locations where they are few and experience is the best guide to follow, where the peach has been proved by several years' trial to succeed would be the only place to plant it extensively. The same is true of plums, but apples, pears and cherries are not so liable to be killed by the spring frosts. The soil is generally excellent and often exceptionally good for fruits.

The varieties of the apple that are most profitable are Winesap, Stayman, York Imperial, Grimes, Jonathan and in the mountain coves the Yellow Newtown, which is often called "Albamarle Pippin" in the southern states. These are all winter varieties, except Grimes and Jonathan, and they ripen in late fall and early winter, according to low or high location on the mountains. Of the very early kinds the Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Summer Rose and Sweet Bough are among the best. Later in the summer the Benoni, Fanny, Lowell, Golden Sweet, Jefferis and Buckingham will about fill the gap between the very early kinds and the winter ones.

A good list of peaches is Hiley, Belle of Georgia, Carman, Mountain Rose, Mamie Ross, Elberta, Oldmixon Free and Heath

Cling. These are about in exact order of ripening and nearly cover the peach season from early to late.

The sweet cherries do well in the mountains and there are none better than Tartarian, Napoleon, Late Duke, Hortense and Windsor. Of the sour class the Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello are dependable.

Nearly all kinds of pears succeed but blight is their worst enemy. Wilder, Clapp, Howell, Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon and Lawrence are among the best.

The inquirer also wishes to know about the use of spray mixtures for fungous diseases and insect pests. These are very necessary and to here give a detailed statement of how to prepare and apply them would not be nearly so useful as to refer the inquirer to the State Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va., for their publications. This is true of anyone who wishes to know what to do, that is, apply to your own state experiment stations and to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

M. C. Vandeman.

Fruit in China.—"In the matter of fruit, for instance, we are away ahead of your country. We have all of your fruits and many additional kinds. We have fruit in its perfection, and a variety known as Lal Chee is more delicious than any other that I ever tasted, and of which you know nothing unless you've traveled in China. You can get dried Lal Chee in England, but, of course, it is nothing compared to the fresh fruit. Our ginger is famous for its delicacy and the way we preserve it."

Replying to an inquiry as to the choicest and daintiest dishes that can be served at a rich man's table in China, he said:

"Bird's nest soup and shark's fins. You cannot imagine anything more delicious than shark's fins. They are cooked in a certain manner with oil, and so prepared as to make a most palatable dish, and always are included in the menu of a specially fashionable dinner."

"You ask if Chinese women are fond of sweets? Certainly, and so are Chinese men. We are a sweet-loving nation, and no meal seems complete without some sweetmeat. The women have the candy habit, just as the women of this country, and while they are not personal customers of the candy shops as are American women, they probably are as profitable patrons."

Old Babylon.—On the south side of this square is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber of Selamlik. This facade was forty feet wide and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enameled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 feet by 170 feet and on the south side is a deep alcove with a dais in front, where the royal throne was placed.

What a historic chamber that is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held and the plaster covered walls had received the terrible message. Here Cyrus the Conqueror was enthroned in June, 438 B. C., and perhaps in this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East.

Nebuchadnezzar speaks of richly decorated palaces and temples, but the one prevailing feature of all the buildings was the dull, monotonous brickwork, void of decoration. If gold and silver and precious stones, cedar and cypress wood had been used, all disappeared long ago.—London "Chronicle."

ROBERT BROWNING AND THE WHITE THROAT.

"And after April, when May follows,
And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!
Hark, where my blossomed pear tree in the hedge
Leans to the field and scatters on the clover
Blossoms and dewdrops—at the bent spray's edge—
That's the wise thrush; he sings each song
twice over,
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture!"

The poet alludes to the White Throat Sparrow, the most sadly melodious of spring birds.—C. A. Green.

Little Clarence had the experience for the first time of taking his bath in a cold room with water not at the usual temperature. His mamma left him for a moment, while he looked aghast at the "goose flesh" that appeared.

"Hurry up, mamma," he called. "I'm turning into a chicken."—"Harper's Weekly."

Scandal at Retail.—"What business is Miss Gaddle in?"

"Oh, she's in everybody's business."

"Wholesale, eh?"

"Yes, except when it comes to a bit of scandal; she retails that."—"Catholic Standard and Times."

ORCHARD NEWS

The outlook is for a fair crop of apples and pears in Western New York. The trees in most orchards blossomed full and set well. While Baldwins may be shy in some sections, it is expected that the crop will be larger than last year. The same is said to be true of the leading varieties of pears. For this reason, and also for the fact that many poor and inferior apples were packed last year, the question of barreling is receiving more attention now than ever before, it is said.

Big Crop of Georgia Peaches.—The latest estimate of the Georgia peach crop places the number at about seven thousand carloads, which indicates a large crop, although some of the peaches are of the early varieties, and will not come on the market at the same time with the standard kinds. Such peaches as have already been shipped to Boston and New York are small and poor. Fruit is not very plenty, and they bring fair prices, but will not add anything to the reputation of Georgia peaches.

Keep the Orchard Clean.

The leading dealers and growers in this section are uniting for the purpose of insisting on every farmer keeping his orchard clean. It has been proved that certain diseases now affecting the apple trees, such as San Jose scale, fungus, bitter-rot and the apple-tree borer, can be kept under if the proper remedies are applied. A local apple dealer has received a letter from a prominent fruit man in this state, who has the following to say on this subject:

"Where the lazy and careless farmer allows the poison to spread and get into his neighbor's orchard the same law that protects human beings from infectious disease should apply and stop that man from poisoning his neighbor, because he hurts his pocket if he does not hurt his body, and if the disease spreads, it hurts the state—it hurts the nation.

"The foreigner will not allow diseased fruit to enter his country, knowing that that disease is likely to spread. When the European countries in general refuse any fruit which they suspect, then goodbye to the export business.

Western New York Orchards.

Western New York fruit interests, growers and dealers alike, are taking a deal of interest in the bill recently enacted, concerning standard packages, grades and marketing of apples, pears, etc. This law is operative this fall, and will affect every grower and dealer in apples, and is for the purpose of safeguarding the consumer.

Commission men say that many growers in this section do not thoroughly understand the provisions of the bill, and as the season approaches for the packing of fruit, they are making frequent inquiries regarding it. The act says the standard measure of capacity for all apples packed in boxes shall be the heaped bushel, containing as nearly as possible 2,564 cubic inches, and of no less capacity than would be contained in a box of the following dimensions: 18-1/2 by 12 by 11-1/2 inches, inside measurement. Boxes of the above described capacity or dimensions, shall be marked "standard box." Any box of less dimensions or capacity shall be marked in a plain and indelible manner, both on side and top, in letters not less than one inch long, "short box," or with the fractional part of the bushel it may contain.

The standard measure of capacity for all apples packed in barrels shall be as nearly as may be, three bushels, the barrel to be of no less dimension than 17-1/8 inches head, length of stave 28-1/2 inches, with bulge circumference not less than 64 inches outside measurement. Barrels of the above described capacity and dimensions shall be marked "standard barrel." Any barrel of less dimension and capacity shall be marked in a plain and indelible manner, both on side and top, in letters not less than one inch long, "short barrel" or with the capacity in bushels or fraction thereof, or if one-half the capacity or dimensions of a standard barrel, it shall be plainly marked "one-half barrel."

The Leaf Blister Mite Difficult Foe to Combat.—"I think it cannot be successfully denied that this leaf destroyer was the common cause of inferior imperfectly ripened fruit last year. It is a difficult foe to combat, for no spray compound or other remedy can be employed against it now, although kerosene emulsion and miscible oils are effective in fall and spring, if thoroughly

drenched into bud scales of twigs and terminals. Here they hibernate in hundreds in and about the layers of scales of a single bud even. No kind of apple is exempt. Many orchards are still free from it, others are slightly infested, but all are subject to increased ravage of prolific broods spreading all the summer months.

"The leaves are already mottled with dark green blisters or galls, where the young are feeding on the interior substance of the leaf. Next month these blisters will turn pink and yellow and brown, and sometimes a beautiful white and green foliage. But to prove the immediate damage now, place a leaf in a cup of water and observe it will soon expose the injured portions by large brown blotches on the otherwise green surface. The mite also attacks the fruit direct where light green blisters are first seen, and later quite large scars, but primarily, the sickly leaves drop off, robbing the fruit of healthy development and size."



GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.—The season of watermelons, peaches, and early pears, the season of picnics, the occupancy of cottages or tents by the lakes, the season of fishing, of wandering through the woodlands, is known as "The Good Old Summer Time." Our friends in the above picture seem to be making the most of this attractive season. Photograph kindly sent us by Minnie A. Krester, Tennessee.

Missouri Horticulture.

G. T. Tiffin—The strawberry may seem to be a small thing, but this year they have borne the burden successfully. In the Neosho district they loaded 250 cars of strawberries, which brought in \$250,000. So we see they are not so small a factor after all, and this work of crossing for better varieties at the station takes on more prominence. If a berry can be had that will stand rain like the Warfield, and be as good as the Gandy, it will be a great blessing to us. The Aroma has but one real bad quality—it is easily injured by rain, reports "Country Gentleman."

Dr. Whitten discussed "Orchard Tillage." He said he considered this only a part of the broad subject of soil tillage. Heat, cold, rain, changes of atmosphere and the like all do their part in soil making. Here in the Ozarks is one of the best places to observe this breaking of the rocks by heat and cold. At times we can actually hear the rocks crack and snap from the action of changes of temperature. As solid matter was converted into particles, organisms found foothold and assisted in the work of soil-making, and then came plant growth, insects, earth worms, and the varied helps we know of now. The forest trees were potent factors; their roots penetrate deep and let in air and water, loosen the soil and make it better fitted to do important work. They even break up the rock. Take the red cedar as an instance. The tiny seed first finds lodgment in crevices and cracks of the rock, and here they grow and crowd until they actually break the rock in two. These processes go on so silently that we do not notice them. Then the leaf mold is an important factor; decaying, it makes a large quantity of plant food, which adds greatly to the soil.

C. E. Brackwell read a paper on "How I Grow Bartlett Pears." His orchard was set in 1894; trees set in early spring on clover sod. The trees were treated

with a slight application of fertilizer, set 20 feet apart, trimmed to a cane, and tops cut back annually. Corn was grown in the orchard the first year, 400 pounds of Mapes' manure per acre applied, and sown with red clover in July. All fruit was removed till the sixth year, and trees not allowed to bear till the seventh year; trees were sprayed with Bordeaux annually. The orchard was irrigated in 1905 during a dry time, and sprayed with oil for scale as soon as fruit was removed; trees were also mulched with grass and weeds during summer. The trees are thoroughly cultivated in spring until limbs droop so low as to make cultivation impossible. The pears are carefully sorted for shipment; two pickings are made, and the sorting is done largely on the trees, leaving the smaller ones to grow till the second picking. Trees are all thoroughly sprayed each spring with lime, salt and sulphur for scale.—G. L. G. in "Country Gentlemen."

The Longest Kept Apples.

With the aid of cloves apples have been known to keep fifteen years, but while this is remarkable, it is not for a moment to be compared with a specimen of venerable fruit in existence at Yonkers, N. Y., says the "Statesman." Miss Amelia Cutbill is the proud owner of this phenomenon—an apple more than 31 years old. This fruit is of the Siberian species, which are small and bright red in color. It was picked from a tree by

	Bushels.	Income.
Tilled ten years or more.....	327	\$182
Tilled five years or more.....	274	138
Tilled over half of preceding five years.....	226	113
Sod over half of preceding five years.....	222	107
Sod five years or more.....	204	108
Sod ten years or more.....	176	87

The importance of spraying, too, is often underestimated, as the survey in Orleans county shows. The relation of spraying to yields and income is striking, and is as follows:

	Average yield in bushels.	Average income.
Unsprayed ..	245	\$92
Sprayed once ..	307	116
Sprayed twice ..	343	127
Sprayed three times ..	322	139
Sprayed four times.....	569	211

Many other factors, such as fertilizers, pruning, soils, elevation, cover crops and varieties are included, so that the work when completed is comprehensive. A survey of this kind will mean a great deal to the fruit growing industry of Ontario county. The hearty co-operation of the grower is asked in this work. The surveyors will seek information relative to the foregoing factors. Especially are yields and price a barrel for the past four years valuable, because on these factors depend other comparisons. The growers are requested to have this information ready beforehand, so that when the surveyors go around no time will be lost.

In return for this information the surveyors will be glad to help the grower in every way possible. They will identify fungus diseases and injurious insects that may be troublesome. On the other hand, they cannot afford to spend too much time in individual orchards. The growers are requested to have these examples of pests where immediate examination can be given.

The result of this survey will be published in bulletin form when completed and issued by the State College at Cornell, from where copies will be sent on request. The work will also receive full discussion at the next annual meeting of the Ontario County Fruit Growers' association at Canandaigua, December 3d, where Mr. Wilson hopes there will be a large gathering of those interested in orchards.

Horticultural Facts.

Some interesting facts are contained in a report just issued by the Washington state commissioner of horticulture. He says that at the beginning of this year the area devoted to orcharding approximated 115,834 acres, representing a valuation of \$93,821,000. Apples stand at the head of the list of fruit products, with a credit of 71,162 acres, on which are set 5,337,097 trees. Practical fruit growers estimate that with all the orchards and vineyards now planted in full bearing the income from the fruit harvests there would reach \$60,000,000 annually. These figures are especially significant when it is considered that the fruit industry is a comparatively new money producer in that state. A few years ago the orchards comprised merely small farm tracts planted to give fruits for home use. Now there is demand for fruit lands everywhere. Irrigation has, of course, given a big impetus to the industry. Here in the east there is much unused farming land which could be profitably put to fruit raising, and which does not require irrigation. It only needs to be cultivated intelligently, and rewards are waiting for those who will seize the opportunity.—Springfield "Union."

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset. "I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"To-day I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



About Poultry.

Poultrymen who have open front houses say they have no need for a "chicken hospital."

The guinea fowl is growing in favor as a market bird, the flesh coming nearer to the flavor of game than any other of our domestic poultry.

A farmers' institute lecturer suggests a number of keeps for poultrymen: Keep pure-bred fowls; keep everything clean—hen-houses, utensils, water; and don't forget to keep your temper.

Keep your fowls in clean, dry, well ventilated quarters, feed them a good, wholesome, properly balanced ration and supply them with pure water, and you will greatly enhance the chances of their keeping well and thrifty.

The Plymouth Rocks are good farm fowls; so are the Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Leghorns, and Minorcas. In fact, the farmer who has a good purebred flock, all one breed, we are not particular which one, is pretty sure to take pride in them. And with pride comes good care, and with careful management, success.

Salt in small quantities, is beneficial to poultry, but it should be mixed in the feed. Large amounts are apt to cause serious illness or result fatally. From half a dram to a dram of salt is fatal to the average adult chicken. This quantity will cause loss of appetite, great thirst, inflammation of the membrane lining of the mouth and throat, and diarrhoea; if the fowl be opened after death the intestines will be found in a condition resembling, somewhat, that resulting from arsenical poisoning.

Every poultryman should give the hen-house a periodical coat of limewash, and the oftener he does it the better. The matter is a very simple one. If the house is small, all you may want is a limewash brush, and a bucket of water into which a few handfuls of quicklime have been put, well stirred together, and allowed to settle. The stuff when put on should be about as thick as cream. A handful of common rough salt will help it to adhere to the walls, a spoonful or two of liquid carbolic will help it to do its murderous work on animal life, and a little bit of powder-blue (washing blue) will prevent the white coat turning yellow by-and-by. If the henhouse is a large one it will pay to use a sprayer for putting on the limewash. This is a most effective way of whitewashing any building.

The amount and value of a man's influence for good or evil upon the world will generally depend upon the character of his indirect and unconscious influence. —T. Starr King.

A FOOD DRINK Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee."

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day."

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—like a new saddle."

"Then I tasted it critically, and I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years."

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Genesee Girl's Poultry Business.

A flourishing industry has grown up in Genesee during the past few months, and the feature of it is that it is entirely the work of a young woman. Miss Ava S. Hooker is to-day the owner of a chicken farm that is bringing her a snug fortune, and in conducting it she is employing thoroughly scientific methods.

Some time ago Miss Hooker tried the chicken business on a small scale and saw its possibilities. She, therefore, decided to go into it more extensively, and went to Cornell university to take a course. She learned the scientific methods, and moved to Genesee last spring, where she entered the business at "Stonywolde," as she calls her home in the eastern part of the village.

Miss Hooker selected the Lakewood strain of White Leghorns as the variety of chickens best suited for all-round purposes. These hens are noted for their laying powers, and their eggs are always in demand. She had 350 hens and thirty cockerels at the beginning of the year, and the number has been increased by about five thousand young chickens since spring. The house for the hens is constructed on the most approved principles. It is divided into pens, and each pen contains 100 hens. Everything is provided for the best results, and the conditions are such that the fowls are always in the best health. Not only is this accomplished, but it is ascertained which hens are the best layers, and the eggs from these are used for breeding. Thus by scientific methods perfection is hoped for.

The mash that some fanciers believe to be the best food is not used by Miss Hooker, but her chickens are fed dry food. This food is placed in a hopper in the pen and the chickens eat it at will, one filling of the hopper being sufficient to last a week. They also have a supply of beef scraps, mangles and plenty of oyster shells, charcoal, etc. Having the supply of food constantly on hand is found to be better than a daily feed, as each fowl can get enough to eat at any time, while if the feeding was done only occasionally the lucky chickens would get the food and the others would not. The chickens learn to eat the required amount; they do not gorge themselves.

The floor of the house is of cement, to prevent rats and weasels from entering. Along the sides of the pens are nests, each provided with a contrivance that allows the hen to enter and lay, but as soon as she has entered compels her to remain, as the door closes automatically. In this way a record can be kept of which hens are laying the most. The hens have small numbered bands on their legs, which makes it easy to keep the record. Back of the pens is a large inclosed yard into which the hens are let during the day, and at night they return to the pens and are locked in.

The cost of getting the business started and conducting it is not so great as might be thought. The erection of the buildings containing the pens cost about \$150 per hen capacity. It was so constructed as to give an average space of four square feet to each fowl. The expense of caring for them is very light, and the work is not difficult. North of the pens are five brooder houses, gasoline heated, where in the spring chicks are hatched in incubators.

At present Miss Hooker is shipping a large number of eggs daily to different sanatoriums and receiving the highest market prices for them. These eggs are in great demand, and the greatest care is observed in feeding the hens so that the eggs will not have any pronounced flavor, such as would be imparted by a feed of onions, cabbages, etc. Miss Hooker expects to greatly enlarge the business during the coming year.

Talk About Eggs.

Some eggs don't amount to much, while others have children."

"Does an egg walk? Yes; after 'setting' for twenty-one days."

"You can get a milk punch with an egg in it, but who ever heard of an egg with a milk punch in it?"

"An egg does not think—it acts."

"An egg by any other name would be 'hen fruit.'"

"Newly laid eggs are those lately laid in the grocer's tray or basket."

Little girl—"You ain't got no eggs" Grocer—"I ain't said I ain't."

Little girl—"I ain't ast you is you ain't. I ast you is you is. Is you?"

"Handle a doubtful egg softly, affectionately, and even pathetically."

"He who buys eggs hath need of five senses. He who sells hath enough with one."

"It is never too late to mend" does not apply to eggs."

"There are two kinds of bad eggs—the quick and the dead."

"The man who opened his soft-boiled egg with a chicken in it, opened the dining-room window, too, and said, 'Now fly, consarn you.'"



No Need to Buy Paint Blindly

If there were no way of knowing good paint materials from bad, except by waiting to see how they may wear, painting would necessarily be the lottery which many people make it.

The paint lottery is not necessary. Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are the essential elements of good paint. White Lead can be tested absolutely. The commoner adulterants of Linseed Oil can be also detected. See that they are pure and properly put on, and the paint will stay put.

To test White Lead, a blowpipe is needed. If you intend to paint this season, ask us for a blowpipe, which we will send you free, together with full directions for using it. The test is so simple, that any man, woman or child can make it.

Ask for "Test Equipment No. 10."

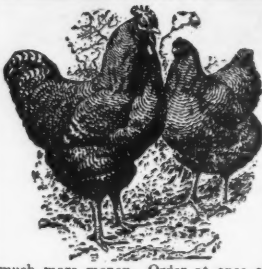
Full Weight Kegs

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity, but full weight of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of White Lead designated on the outside.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

In whichever of the following cities is nearest you:
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis
& Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh
(National Lead
& Oil Co.)



SURPLUS FOWLS MUST BE SOLD

To make room for young stock, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong selected fowls, only two years old. Just what you want for breeding next season. To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer them at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each or \$4.00 and \$5.00 per trio, while they last. They are worth much more money. Order at once and get the first pick.

Green's Nursery Co. Poultry Yards,
Rochester, N. Y.

Keeping Eggs Fresh in China.

"Although they didn't look like eggs at all—looked, indeed, more like elongated mud pies with a stone stuffed in them—I faithfully brought them home, and at last opened one."

"Sure enough, there was an egg inside, and when it was broken it proved to be entirely fresh, although it may have been in that mud for a year or more. Well with that knowledge of how the Chinamen keep eggs fresh I salted a whole barrel of them to see how they would do under American mud."

"I bought them at the time of year when they were cheap, not caring much whether they kept or not, but willing to try the experiment. I buried them under more than a foot and a half of earth and left them for several months."

"When winter came along and eggs went up to some enormous figure I just dug down into the earth and pulled out that barrel. Opened to the light of day the eggs looked as if they had just been laid. They tasted, too, as if they had never been put away in the earth for many weeks."—Washington "Herald."

THE BELL BUOY.

Weird, mournful cadence riding on the wave—
Rung by the very hand and arm of doom—
To whisper horror of an ocean grave,
Thou stealest seaward in the midnight's gloom.

Who hath not gazed in terror on a night
When foam capped waves caressed the awful pall
Of sky hung darkness, and the wind's wild flight
Held timid hearts of voyagers in thrall?
'Tis here the bell buoy, tossing to and fro,
Tells in one note our succor and our woe.
—L. S. Waterhouse.



EVERETT PORTABLE DUMP-BOX

Fits any wagon gear. Dumps load instantly, or will spread it. Entire foot operation. One-third the cost of a dump-wagon. Money saver for farmers, teamsters and contractors. Indispensable for road work, macadamizing, etc. Write for illustrated catalog and prices. Everett Manufacturing Co., 88 Lake St., Newark, New York. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

THE ORIGINAL MT. GILEAD HYDRAULIC PRESS

produces more and better cider from less apples, and is a bigger money maker than any other press. Sizes 25 to 400 barrels per day. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple Butter Cookers, Engines, Boilers, Saw-mills, etc. Catalog free. Made only by THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. Dept. 4 Mt. Gilead, Ohio or Room 124 M 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



Why is more fruit evaporated over

MUNNSVILLE FURNACES

than all others?

Send for facts and figures.

MUNNSVILLE FLOW CO.,
MUNNSVILLE, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



This picture represents some of the delights of diet one can have in the sunny southland, all sorts of good things at once, and not only fine in quality, but no lack in quantity. The housewife who lives in the north frequently asks herself what shall I get for dinner without calling on the grocer or the emergency shelf. The southern cook has her choice of any fruit or vegetable, which is not strictly a tropical one.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Talk is so cheap it don't pay tew handle it.

Don't be a clam; a clam lives in the mud an' is easy ketched.

When yew hev told all yew know folks hev no more use fur yew.

Some people 'speshly them temp'ritly inclined, would rather be called corkers than "un"-corkers.

Honesty is the best pollericy, an' is the on'y kind that is safe tew play.

Ef a man is baoun' tew draown his sorror anyway water is cheaper than whiskey an' more respecterbul.

A song uv hope in the breast is the best musket with which tew fight life's big battles.

The 'arly bird don't git the worm onless he pulls on his boots an' gits aout arter it.

Ef the man who hessertates is lost, what becomes uv the feller who never hez no 'pinion at all?

When oppertunity knocks at yewr door don't send yewr wife tew answer it same ez when a hobo comes araound.

It is no disgrace tew be poor, but it is a disgrace tew feel that it is a disgrace tew be poor.

Ef ev'ry farmer would raise plenty melons uv his own they would be more excuse fur his boys' stayin' home on a dark night.

Ez fur ez the "hey-day uv yewth" is consarned with the av'rige farmer's boy it makes all the diffrunce haow yew spell the word "hey."

Don't expect tew much or tew little; allow yewrself tew surprise yewrself a little once in a while.

It's dangerous tew hev tew strings tew yewr bow ez they might both give aout at the same time.

It's hard work fur some folks tew swaller meddercine, but it goes tew show that they ain't very sick.

It is an easy matter tew git intew debt, an' it is a plaguey sight easier marter tew stay in arter yew git in.

The hoss is a noble critter till he balks or runs away, an' then he is jest what folks think he is.

They's more trewth than poetry in a feller's statemunt that "it is ha'f pas' 'leven an' time fur Mary Jane tew be in bed."

What dew yew think uv the pusson who anticerpates jest what yew are goin tew say an' then says it ahead uv yew?

They's one thing in favor uv a cat fight: sometimes it gits folks up 'arly in the mornin' when they would in all probberbilities oversleep.

When yew buy a hoss yew look fur the good pints. When yew look at a friend or an enemy look fur the good pints also an' yew will consider yewr life more uv a bargain.

The country's wood supply is rapidly disappearing. In making it last as long as possible each farmer may play an important part. His work will not be in the nature of a philanthropy, but may be made to produce actual profit for him. Let the farmers plant the trees properly and care for them intelligently. Some of their greatest problems will then be solved.—United States Division of Forestry.

Thunder.—The Weather bureau advises that the following precautions be observed during thunderstorms: Do not stand under or near trees, in doorways of barns, close to cattle, near chimneys, fireplaces or the ends of wire clothes lines. Do not attach the end of a wire clothes line to the house. Small articles of steel will not attract nor will feather beds or window panes repel lightning. Remember that there are many thunderbolts which the body can withstand without serious injury. Lightning often causes temporary paralysis of the chest and heart, which if left alone will deepen into death, but which if intelligently treated, will pass away. When a person is struck his circulation should be stimulated and artificial respiration should be produced as in a case of drowning. Those attending such a case should not give up hope within an hour.

Lightning.—That a flash of lightning extending from a cloud to earth must have an electro motive force of many millions of volts is estimated by the Weather bureau. For an electric spark to jump across a space of only a half inch requires about ten thousand volts. Since many thunder clouds are at least a mile and some are two or three miles above earth, the tremendous energy involved can only make us marvel. Mr. McAdie told the writer that by aid of photography he measured one bolt and found it to be a foot in diameter. Its cross-section would have appeared as a round iron bar heated to whiteness. The particles of atmosphere are raised to a white heat wherever they come into contact with the electric fluid.

The annual tribute of human life exacted by lightning in this country averages from 700 to 800 persons, according to statistics collected by Professor Alfred J. Henry, of the Weather bureau. He finds that our thunderstorms occur with frequency over all the territory east of the 100th meridian, which line bisects the Dakotas and Texas. West of this meridian, except in the Rocky mountain region, thunderstorm frequency diminishes. Along the immediate Pacific coast there are practically no thunderstorms at all.

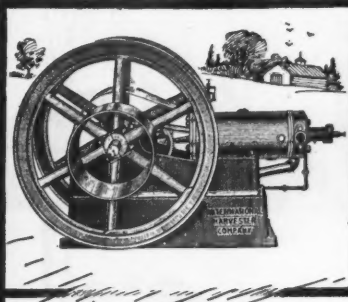
The most lightning-ridden region of the country includes all of Florida except the southernmost tip, also the lower edge of Georgia and the southeast corner of Alabama. Here an average of forty-five thunderstorms per year are encountered.

Fruit Brings Good Money.

I am restricted to 15 acres. I have five acres in young orchard and as it is not bringing much, I put out strawberries and raspberries. One year I sold 4,000 quarts; last year 500. Have 1 1-4 acres in bottom that is in corn and potatoes alternately. I sell from \$25 to \$50 per year of potatoes and buy corn for poultry and pigs. Have eight acres in sugar camp, set in bluegrass for pasture, and keep two cows. Sold \$25 worth of butter last summer and make \$20 to \$50 worth of sugar and syrup each year. Poultry does not receive proper attention, but brings \$25 to \$40 per year.

While I don't make as much as the farmers, no doubt, I make a better living than some, as I have my own honey and all fruit and vegetables. My expenses are mostly for berry picking and run from \$25 to \$50 per year.—C. R. Barnes, Fulton Co., N. Y., in "Farm and Home."

Frou-Frou.—One ounce fruit nectar syrup, two ounces peach ice cream. Fill glass two-thirds full with carbonated water, add a small amount of shredded pineapple, and top with whipped cream.



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in:— VERTICAL, 2 and 3-Horse Power. HORIZONTAL (Stationary and Portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.

TRACTION, 10, 12, 15 and 20 Horse Power.

AIR COOLED, 1-Horse Power.

Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogues and particulars, or write the home office.

FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

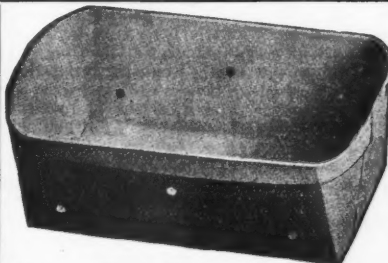
It will shell the corn, grind feed, cut ensilage, turn the fanning mill, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

I. H. C. engines, being so simple, so efficient, so dependable, and furnishing abundant power at so little cost, have

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The eighteen beautiful photographs shown on this and the next page were taken with a small camera by a beginner in photography, Mrs. W. A. Pentecost, of Massachusetts. This is her first year in taking photographs, and will indicate to our readers what may be done in many departments by an industrious, painstaking individual. I am an amateur photographer, having been compelled to be such in order to provide illustrations for Green's Fruit Grower, thus I am in a position to know how difficult it is to get good photographs. I congratulate this lady on her success. She tells me that she has done all the work in connection with exposing and developing the photographs without assistance.

Nearly all of these photographs are views of the Lovell homestead or nearby. The Lovell farm has been in the Lovell

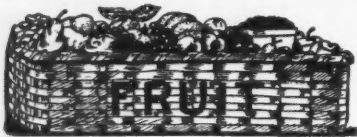
family since it was first occupied by pioneers. Three brothers from England built their log cabin on this site when Indians and bears were often seen in the neighborhood. The mother one day heard a squealing from the pigs during the absence of the men, and found a bear attacking the pigs but drove him off with a club. This old homestead farm has recently been sold to be occupied by a fruit farm, thus passing out of the Lovell family, causing grief on the part of Mrs. Pentecost, our artist photographer. She says she is an admirer of Green's Fruit Grower, although she is not now on a fruit farm.

By following the numbers given here and comparing them with each number on the photographs, the reader will understand what each scene represents. We will be glad if other subscribers will kindly submit photographs of rural

scenes and particularly of fruit and orchards for publication in Green's Fruit Grower.

The numbers are described as follows:

1. Old House, Holden, Mass.; 2. Our Horse—"Jack," Newton Hill, Worcester, Mass.; 3. Stoneville Reservoir, Auburn, Mass.; 4. Lovell Homestead, Burbank Hill, Millbury, Mass.; 5. Our Dog—"Prince"; 6. Children, Kitten and Dog; 7. Lovell Homestead, Millbury, Mass.; 8. Our Dog—"Prince"; 9. Dorothy Pond, Millbury, Mass.; 10. Road to Farm Buildings, Charlton, Mass.; 11. Our Dog—"Prince" Begging; 12. Group of Children, Worcester; 13. Cows, North Worcester, Mass.; 14. Interior View, Our Home; 15. Cows, North Worcester, Mass.; 16. The Cascade, Tatnuck, Worcester, Mass.; View at Institute Park, Worcester, Mass.; 18. Mill Stream, Holden, Mass.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Pruning Grapes in Summer.

After the bunches of grapes have formed on the new vine profitable work can be done by going along, pinching off the vines just above the fourth leaf, or one leaf above the last bunch of grapes. This will turn much of the sap into the new vine which is to come out, either at the ground or near to it, to make wood for next year when the old vine is cut away. After this year's vines have been pinched off, a new branch will shoot out at the base of each leaf. If these are also pinched off when but a few inches long, no more vines will start out from them and all the sap for this season will go into the fruit and into the new vine which shot out from the ground.—"Orange Judd Farmer."

The Farmer's Home in Strawberry Growing.

If you are doing without—and force your family to do without—a full supply of this choicest of all fruits, then manage somehow to take a meal with a neighbor or friend during strawberry time, when the good housewife deals out the big saucers filled heaping full with luscious berries to each member of the family circle, note the keen enjoyment with which every one partakes of the fruit, and enjoy the feast with them, and then go home, look over your own table and into the faces of your children and feel heartily ashamed of yourself! And then resolve to plant a strawberry patch, and do it! says T. Greiner, N. Y., in "Tribune Farmer."

Growing good strawberries and all the family may want, is not such a great trick. Under the right conditions it is simple and easy. Under wrong conditions it will be a disappointment and an annoyance. The right conditions embody, in the first place, the selection of a piece of ground that is in fairly good mechanical order, and fairly fertile and free from noxious weeds. On almost any farm you will be able to find a little strip or patch of land, if no more than eight feet wide by a hundred feet long, which has recently been in clover and therefore contains vegetable fiber or

humus sufficient to make it loose and mellow and enable it to retain moisture. It should be at convenient nearness to the house, yet out of reach of your flock of hens. And the freer from weeds the better. No use planting strawberries on land infested with chickweed and similar weed pests. But when you have such a clean piece of ground, and manure that is free from weed seeds, don't hesitate to use the manure freely on it, and to plant your strawberries. For the fight with weeds is the main, almost the only difficulty which we meet in strawberry growing.

So very much, indeed, depends on the right condition and preparation of the soil for this crop that I believe it to be wise to give a piece of land selected for the future bed, preliminary treatment for a year or more. Take clean clover sod; manure it well; plough it deep; work it up thoroughly; plant any crop that will admit of absolutely clean cultivation. This crop may be early potatoes, early cabbages, peas, beans or any other. Let no weed mature seed. Plough the patch again as soon as the crop is off, and harrow as often as needed to suppress all weed growth. Then, in the spring following, you are ready for planting strawberries. Apply another good coat of fine manure in fall or winter, such manure to be absolutely free from weed seeds. Plough again in spring and work the surface smooth and mellow. Mark off rows four feet apart, and you are ready for putting in the plants. Having thus begun with having the upper hand of the weeds, it will require comparatively slight efforts on your part to keep full control over them right along. This you must have, as strawberries and weeds cannot very comfortably be grown on the same piece of ground.

Planting Strawberries.

Strawberries may be planted even in the hottest weather. In midsummer it is easy to distinguish in an old bed the prolific plants which it is desired to use in propagating a new plantation.

At a university experiment station it was desired to start a new plantation to furnish fruit the following year. An old strawberry patch which contained some excellent varieties had just finished bearing. The plants which were most prolific were marked with stakes, and a plot of ground was carefully prepared beside the old patch. At the first signs of rain the marked plants were lifted with the spade full of earth adhering to them, and

carried to the new ground. About 1,000 plants were transplanted in this manner. They grew rapidly so vines covered the ground by winter and they bore bountifully the next spring.

A moderate rainfall distributed through the summer is required to make the plants thus treated grow rapidly. This method of planting has many distinct advantages. It permits of the careful selection of prolific plants, hence in improvement by selection it is valuable. It gives the plants more time to grow than those set in the fall, it gives more time to cultivate and destroy all weeds, allows the gardener to start his new plantation after the old one has borne and permits the old patch to be plowed under and the weeds destroyed before maturity.

Potted Strawberry Plants.

After the strawberry harvest there is money in the vines. Look at the runners each hill is sending out. They strike root at the joints. These will form independent plants. The rule is to set out new beds in September. If you do that the young plants bear but scantily next summer and make a full crop the summer following, says New York "Herald."

Your little game is to get plants which will bear a crop next summer. It is sure and easy, and a money getter.

Buy two-inch flower pots, which come cheap by the hundred. Mix equal parts of well rotted manure and garden soil and sift out all lumpiness. Fill the pots with this earth and sink them to the ground level in the strawberry row in the path, with a runner ready to root sitting on each pot. Water them regularly and see that these youngsters seize their opportunity to grow into fine potted plants.

If you do this now, by August 15 you can cut the wiry stems that join the young ones to the parent plants. Water freely for a week longer and then the young plants can be set out and never know a check to growth. The richer the soil they are set in from the pots the finer and heavier will be the crop the following June.

Plenty of your neighbors will want to buy potted strawberry plants of you and be willing to pay you well for saving them a year's time on their bed. Nurserymen who now advertise them in midsummer catalogues get five to ten cents apiece for them. You can deliver them in the pots, and so in better shape than a distant shipper can. You aren't much of a hustler if you can't sell all you raise close by and cart home your pots to use again.

Harness That Stands Strain

It is worse than waste to let harness get dry, brittle and rotten. To stand the hard strain of daily use it must be made soft with

EUREKA Harness Oil

Clean the harness; let it absorb all the oil it will; wipe dry with a cloth, and your harness will be strong and tough as new leather.

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Writes Dan. Crawford, of W. Va.—Exciting business—make money quick—sure. All or spare time. Experience unnecessary. M. L. Smith, of Pa., with a \$16.25 outfit writes, "Turned out \$301.27 worth of plating in two weeks." Thomas Parker, school teacher, writes, "Made \$9.80 profit one day." Geo. Crawford, "37.00 one day." R. R. Howard, "Have more plating than I can do." H. H. Bender, "Great demand for replating." W. R. Sweeney, "Easy to learn." \$5.00 to \$15.00 a day in gold, silver, nickel and royal plating business. Everybody has tableware, jewelry, watches and goods needing plating. Materials cost 30c to do \$1 worth of plating. Big profits—no competition. We do plating ourselves—teach you to do finest plating. A life-time business of your own. We're old firm, capital \$100,000. Write to-day for circulars and free sample of plating. Clip this out, it won't appear again. **Gray & Co., Plating Works, No. 1031 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**



About Canning and Preserving.

Canning is an improvement on old-fashioned methods of preserving pound for pound in sugar, as it retains more of the fresh and natural flavor, is less trouble to prepare and more economical. All fruits may be canned with or without sugar, as the sugar takes no part whatever in the preservation. All large fruits after parting should be thrown into cold water at once to prevent discoloration, then boiled in clear water until tender and then again in the syrup. Small fruits retain their shape, more perfectly if sugared one or two hours before cooking. A quarter teaspoonful of alum added to each pound of sugar hardens the fruit and gives it brilliancy.

Large-mouthed glass jars with porcelain-lined or glass tops are the best articles in which to preserve fruit. They should be thoroughly heated before filling, filled quickly through a wide-mouthed funnel to overflowing, a silver spoon handle should be passed around the inside of the jar to break any air bubbles that may be there and the tops screwed on without delay. Stand the jars while filling on a folded towel to prevent breakage. After sealing, stand the jars in a warm part of the kitchen over night. In the morning the covers should again be tightened as the glass will contract after cooling and then put them away in a cool, not cold, dry, dark closet.

The surplus juice that exudes from small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and plums may be strained and boiled for jelly. A porcelain lined kettle rather broad than deep, is best. Copper or brass must be thoroughly cleansed with salt and vinegar and even then the articles are more or less imbued with verdigris that is produced in them by the action of the acids. Small oil stoves are most convenient for canning, preserving or jelly making, the kettle being immediately over an even and intense heat, the contents boil quickly, thus retaining color and flavor.—"Farm and Home."

The Horse.—Here is Mr. White's able and scholarly defense of the equine breed:

Notwithstanding the popularity of labor-saving machinery, a few things may be said to the credit of the horse as a motive power. Seldom does the driver have to crawl under him with a monkey wrench and a jimmy to adjust his works so that he may haul the buggy out of a ditch. When he is left standing at a hitching post, passing pedestrians don't hear his wheels rumbling away, clickety-click, plunkety-plunk, and no smoke is observed coming out of his ears. After a brisk drive he may exhale a wholesome aroma of perspiration, but he never does smell like a gasoline stove that needs cleaning, and you don't get covered with lampblack while unhitching him. The driver doesn't find it necessary to toot a horn every time he turns a corner or approaches a pedestrian. And a well-trained horse is not apt to explode and smash the driver into small pieces.

The Care of Young Trees.

Much can be done during the first year or two to promote the growth of young orchard trees and thus hasten in a marked degree their coming into bearing. It is of course, never advisable to seed the land where young trees are planted to any of the small grains, and, if it becomes necessary to plant the orchard in sod, care should be taken to have the trees well mulched and unless the soil is quite rich and contains a large amount of humus, the use of strawy manure for this purpose will be desirable. Mulching is often confined to a circle two or three feet in diameter but, if the season proves to be a dry one, this will be insufficient, and a diameter of four or five feet for the mulch will be advisable.

Ordinarily the planting in sod is not recommended and when hoed crops are used, it often happens that too little care is given to the cultivation of the trees, and a space two or three feet in diameter is allowed to become baked and to grow up to weeds. If the trees does not die as a result of this neglect its growth will certainly be checked. The cultivator should be used at least once in a week or ten days up to the middle of July or the first of August and even later if the season is a dry one. On account of the danger of rubbing the trees with the whiffletree or cultivator, it will be safer to leave a small place about each tree unworked and then go over the orchard and complete the job with a hand hoe.

This method will also serve two other objects. First, it will make it possible to give the trees any needed attention in the way of pruning. This we believe, should be confined to the removal of sprouts from the trunk and to the shaping of the head if it shows a tendency to an irregular growth. Although some recommend the removal of all surplus shoots that start in the head of the tree, this is not always advisable, although it may be practiced to a slight extent if the head is very thick. On the other hand, the removal of any large number of shoots will result in checking the growth of the tree and will thus do more harm than will be caused by the growing of the surplus shoots. Retaining of these shoots is advisable even when the trees have short trunks, but the benefits will be especially marked with trees with high heads, as it will tend to make the trunk more stocky if they are not removed. A second advantage in going over the trees by hand is that it aids in the detection of any insect which may attack the trees. It is especially helpful when the San Jose scale is likely to appear in an orchard and also against the leaf cutting insects which in a few days may entirely defoliate a tree.—Professor L. R. Taft in "Timely Topics."

"Employment is nature's physician, and is essential to human happiness."—Galen.

The real test of a song's popularity is the parody.

A Legal Apple Barrel in New York.

The following law has been enacted by the Legislature of New York: Sec. 188. "The term 'barrel' when used in transactions of purchase or sale of apples, pears or quinces, shall represent a quantity equal to one hundred quarts of grain or dry measure and shall be of the following dimensions: Head diameter, seventeen and one-eighth inches; length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; bulge, not less than sixty-four inches outside measurement. If the barrel shall be made straight, or without a bulge, it shall contain the same number of cubic inches as the barrel above described. Any person or persons making, manufacturing or causing to be made or manufactured, barrels for use in the purchase or sale of apples, pears or quinces, or any person or persons packing apples, pears or quinces in barrels for sale or selling apples, pear or quinces in barrels containing a less quantity than the barrel herein specified shall brand said barrel upon each end and upon the outside, conspicuously, in letters one and one-half inches in length with the words 'Short Barrel.'"

Orchard Notes From Maine.

The work in orchard renovation conducted by the Maine Agricultural Experiment station has fairly shown that it is wholly practicable to take an old, unprofitable, rapidly degenerating apple orchard and in spite of three unusually severe winters, at close intervals, (1), to bring that orchard into a profitable bearing condition; (2), to force Baldwin trees, by proper feeding, to produce fruit every year, instead of on alternate years; (3), to produce profitable crops of fruit by the aid of "chemicals" only, in connection with intelligent culture, pruning and spraying. It has further been shown, (4), that upon the particular soil involved, all expenditures for fertilizers, unless these fertilizers contain some nitrogen, is an absolute waste of money; (5), that apparently, the excessive use of nitrogen, in the absence of potash or phosphoric acid, or both, is distinctly injurious to the fruit; and, (6), as a corollary to the other points, that the best results are obtained from a complete, well balanced fertilizer, rather than from an excessive use of any one element.

Properties of Gold.—Pure gold is unaffected by the atmosphere either at ordinary temperature or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used singly. Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example, twelve karat gold will withstand the action of nitric acid and the atmosphere at ordinary temperature.

Mr. Benton Holme—"I've decided to give you a birthday gift this year, Benton."

Mr. Benton Holme—"All right; just tell me what it shall be and I'll buy it on my way home to-night."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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For Large Hay Crops.

Clark's Reversible Bush and Bag Plow Cuts a track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps land tract. Moves 18,000 tons of earth. Cuts 30 acres per day.

DOUBLE ACTION JOINTED POLE CUTAWAY HARROW. NO MORE USE FOR PLOW. Jointed pole takes all weight off horses and keeps their heels away from the disks.

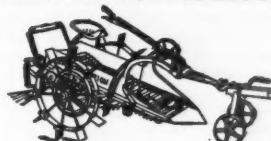
These mills produce more juice from the same amount of fruit than any other mills. The pomaces they make cannot be beaten, while the press is very strong, ensuring maximum efficiency.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION. CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION COMBINED CULTIVATOR AND HARROW

Can be used to cultivate rowed crops, as a listing harrow, also when closed together is a harrow cutting 4 1/2 feet wide. Cutaway Harrow Co., 19 Main St., Hingham, Conn.

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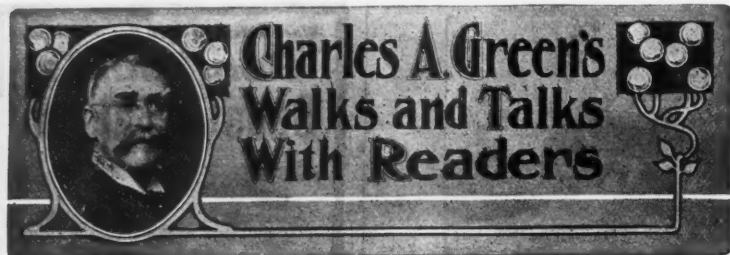
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MAKE MONEY.

Easy, quick, sure. Men, women—experience unnecessary—spare or all time. See what others are doing. C. O. Garrett, Ohio, showed 7 families, sold 6—profit \$15. A. B. Verrett, La., sold 8 one day—profit \$24. N. Boucher orders 75 more, says "Everybody wants one—best business I ever had." Mrs. J. Brown, Pa., sold 10, made \$30 first 3 days. Only two sales per day means \$36 per week profit. Free sample to active agents. Famous Easy Way clothes washer cleans family wash in 30 to 50 minutes, while you rest. No work, only move knob occasionally—not a washing machine. Nothing else like it. No chemicals. No rubbing. No washboard or boiler. Every family wants one when shown. Easy to sell. Low price, \$8. We create demand. Write to-day for new plan. Specify territory. Act quickly. This won't appear again. Harrison Mfg. Co., 703 Harrison Building, Cincinnati, O.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1908.

A deceiver deceives no one so much as himself.

The kicking of the mule never brought him more oats.

Ambition has caused more trouble than earthquakes.

The man ever loaded with an excuse seldom gets there.

Many who cry fool, fool, think themselves wise, but are they?

Short letters, short stories and short sermons are most effective.

Never stick to a bad job, said the fly when he loosened himself from the sticky fly paper.

Contentment is a continual feast not only for yourself but for everybody about you.

The lucky advertiser is not always the one who has spent the most money, but he is apt to be the man.

The man who eats things to prevent their being thrown away, makes a garbage pail of his stomach.

Guns and Deaf Horses.—During a recent thunderstorm near Rochester, N. Y., several horses were made deaf, a crash of thunder breaking the ear drums was reported. This reminds me that the ears of horses are very sensitive, and more easily injured than the ears of human beings. I once deafened a favorite horse by firing off my gun, yet the horse was much farther away from the gun than myself and my friends. Therefore, I caution the readers of Green's Fruit Grower not to allow guns to be fired near horses.

Cherries and Fires.—My neighbor employed boys to pick his cherries. He left the boys thus engaged while he drove to the city with a load of the beautiful fruit. The boys smoked cigarettes in the barn, and soon the barn was in flames, and was burned to the ground. The dwelling house also caught fire and was almost entirely destroyed. There was no insurance.

Here are two warnings. First: there is danger from every smoker. No matter how careful he may be he is in danger of burning the barns and dwellings. The second warning is keep your buildings insured. Every good business man has an insurance policy on every building which is not allowed to lapse.

Farmer's and Fruit Grower's Exchange.—Every locality needs a bulletin board. Every farmer needs a bulletin board. Every village storekeeper could increase his business by having a blackboard in the store giving the names of men who want work and the names of other men who desire laborers.

This morning I started out at Rochester to find laborers which I greatly needed in haying. I had great difficulty in finding laborers and yet there are thousands of idle men in this city who would gladly work if they knew where to find work. If at some central point in this city every laborer desiring work was recorded and farmers knew that such was the case, the farmers could go to this central point and find the names and addresses of hundreds of laborers.

If every farmer had a bulletin board posted so that people driving by could see it the farmer could write on this blackboard in chalk the names of the fruits, fowls, eggs and other produce, which he has for sale, and he could state if he wanted laborers. I simply suggest a few of the objects which could be secured by local bulletin boards.

About Inquiries.—For nearly thirty years, as editor of Green's Fruit Grower, I have been asked to answer each day many questions of personal interest to subscribers only. I have been asked for remedies for sick chickens, parrots, rabbits, horses, cows and other animals. I am sent twigs, leaves, blossoms of trees, plants and vines and am asked to state what the disease is or what is the correct name of the plant, tree or vine. I

am sent numerous specimens of fruit by people wanting to know the names of these fruits. Finally I am asked by a deaf man to find him a deaf wife. This young man, who is comfortably well off, thinks his married life would be happier if he could marry a woman who is as deaf as he is. This man, like thousands of others, sends no stamp for reply, therefore I throw his letter in the waste basket. It is an impudence to ask a favor and at the same time expect me to pay the postage.

Green's Fruit Grower will continue to answer questions which are of general interest to a large number of readers, but as editor I have no time to answer questions of only personal interest to the individual concerned. Why not write your state experiment station for assistance in fighting insect foes or in naming fruits?

Can We be Anything Else than We Were Born to Be?—Is the criminal born a criminal, the inventor born an inventor, the poet born a poet? Is the successful man born such? In other words is it possible for us to be different men and women than nature intended we should be? Do we inherit our tendencies for good or evil? A wealthy, prosperous and talented man was recently convicted of crime. He confessed his crime and said that he was born a thief; that he fought hard against this fatal tendency of stealing, to save his loved wife and relatives from disgrace, but could not resist.

No doubt we should have more sympathy for criminals, since many of them inherit a tendency toward evil, but no one should yield to the thought that he cannot lead an honest life owing to inherited evil tendencies. Have we not all seen instances of reform in men whose natural tendencies were evil? Have we not seen the drunkard made temperate, the thief honest, the murderer penitent? Life for all of us is a warfare. The most of us are constantly contending with evil in one way or another. If we are victorious it will be largely owing to our persistent struggles. We cannot lay all the blame to an inherited tendency to do evil.

Will It Pay?—A young man now engaged in a humble pursuit asks Green's Fruit Grower what the chances would be of succeeding should he begin the publishing of a magazine for young people with stories of students, students' essays, letters together with stories of a high moral nature.

C. A. Green's reply: There are many opportunities in this great and prosperous country for young men to succeed, but I could not advise the starting of a magazine such as you mention. The publisher of books, newspapers or magazines has a hard time of it as a rule. Possibly half of the publications of this country are published at a loss of dollars and cents during each year of existence. When you pick up a newspaper or magazine and look it over, reading here and there an article, it may seem an easy undertaking to edit and publish something similar, but let me tell you that after nearly 30 years' experience such editing and publishing I have found to be hard work and for the average man poor pay. The oldest magazine publishers in this country have published an excellent magazine for over 50 years, one of the very best which can be found in the world, and yet but a few years ago this magazine publishing company were in financial difficulties. A large number of horticultural publications have failed. Green's Fruit Grower is one of the few which have succeeded.

As regards your bashfulness rest assured that it will wear off in time.

A Noted Cartman.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, lived and worked an honest and enterprising cartman. It was his business to move heavy furniture, freight and other material from one point to another. He started as a poor man with hardly enough money to pay for his horse and cart. He succeeded at his work and was popular, for he kept his appointments and did his work well and could be depended upon. He increased his carting business until it was one of the largest of its kind of the northwest

and yet no one there thought of this man as anything remarkable.

Strange to relate, this man, James Hill, began later on to build a railroad, whereupon he gave up carting. Now this man is the leading railroad president of the world. His opinions on subjects of railroads and finance are prized highly by everyone. He is a man of great wealth, of great integrity, and a man who has done great good. He brought into the northwest high priced, full blooded cattle, hogs and sheep and sold them at a very low price to the farmers of the northwest, and in many instances, where the farmers were poor, gave them away. The result is that the breed of stock in that part of the country has been greatly improved, owing to the forethought of James Hill, president of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads.

The readers of Green's Fruit Grower are to be congratulated upon the treat offered them in the serial story begun in this number.

The editor is extremely fortunate in securing the right to publish "A Daughter of the Revolution" in serial form, and trusts that his readers will enjoy this most interesting Revolutionary romance. "A Daughter of the Revolution" is founded on the unusual life of Mistress Deborah Samson, of Middleborough, Mass., a most unique character of the Revolutionary war.

The author has made use of the writer's license in mingling facts and fiction and has produced an historical romance of great strength and interest.

It has been discovered that rapidly growing peach trees are rendered harder, both in wood and fruit bud, by the use of cover crops that check growth in late summer, but that while cover crops are valuable in lessening winter injury they are not so important as the choice of hardy varieties or the selection of a comparatively high site for the orchard. "In other words, a very tender variety cannot be grown here successfully even by resorting to the use of a cover crop, and no variety is as reliable on low ground with a cover crop as on high land without one." But even hardy varieties on high land are made more reliable by means of cover crops.

About Introducing New Fruits.—Oliver T. Morris, of Ohio, has three remarkable seedling peach trees which are producing wonderful fruit and he desires information regarding the introduction of new fruits, or what he can do with them in order to make money. He reports fruit scarce in his locality. The apples have fallen too freely from the trees. Peaches, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds are doing fairly well.

C. A. Green's reply: Many people who find an attractive seedling apple, peach, pear or plum growing upon their grounds have an idea that possibly these fruits might be worth several hundred or several thousand dollars, but like Mr. Morris, they do not know how to realize money from these new fruits. At the present time it is difficult for any one to get money from new fruits, for the reason that new fruits do not attract the attention they did ten or twenty years ago. I cannot see how any one but a nurseryman can introduce new fruits. Since you are not a nurseryman all you can do is to endeavor to get some nurseryman interested in your new varieties of peaches. This is best done by getting a nurseryman to visit your place and see the trees when the fruit is nearly ripe. Or you can mail or express a package of the ripe fruit to some nurseryman for inspection. A new fruit in order to attract attention must be of marvelous quality or beauty, or must have some marked characteristic that makes it far superior to any other variety of its season. It takes years to test a new fruit. It often occurs that a new fruit may be valuable in the locality in which it originates but of little value elsewhere.

About Budding Trees.—In reply to J. E. Philbrick, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that peach trees at Rochester, N. Y., are budded in August and early September. Peach trees are budded earlier than apple, plum or pear. The buds used in budding are from the wood of this season's growth. Budding is but another form of grafting. Ten buds can be inserted in the time that it would take to make one graft. Budding can be done during a longer and different season than grafting. In cutting off the bud a little wood underneath the bud is usually removed with the bud. In past years this slip of wood under the bud was pulled out before placing the bud in position, but recently the budders have left the wood in, aiming to cut out with the bud as little wood as possible.

On cutting the new wood which contains the buds the leaf is simply cut off

from each bud leaving simply a little leaf stem bud half an inch long to be used as a handle for the bud after it is removed from the scion.

Woolen yarns or any string could be used in tying the bud to hold it in place. But these strings are not as good as basswood bark, or raffia string, the latter being in general use by nurserymen and generally offered for sale by all nurserymen. Candle wicking could be used to hold the bud in position. No grafting wax is used in budding, the string or bark tied around the bud keeping the bud from drying out and holding the bud in position.

It is hardly possible to tell a beginner how to bud by answering his letter. The beginner should be with the expert budder and see the operation performed.

The Beauty of Fruit.—Millions of dollars are wisely spent in this country in the cultivation of roses and many other forms of flowering plants and bushes which produce no fruit, but which are valued only for their beauty, or occasionally for their fragrance. I have not a word to say against this expenditure of money which I deem wisely spent, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that many of our cultivated fruits are almost equal in beauty to the flowering shrubs and plants which I have alluded to, and that in addition to the great beauty of their fruits they are of such marvelous value as food products.

Here is an attractive field for the man of leisure, who has fought the battle of life and who has passed the age of fifty or sixty years. Let him in addition to the cultivation of flowering shrubs, plants and ornamental trees, have an attractive fruit garden and orchard. Here he and his friends, neighbors and the community at large can enjoy the pleasure of seeing the strawberries blossom and blush along the rows and the fruit ripening. Here he can see the red and black raspberries in attractive rows, the grapes hanging in white, red or purple clusters, and the peach, pear, apple and quince in all their beauty. I am confident that between the two displays, the roses, flowering plants and ornamental trees on the one hand and on the other hand the fruit garden and orchard, that the fruits would attract the greater attention from the largest number of people; and as for fragrance, the fragrance of the fruits will nearly equal that of the flowers that blossom for no utilitarian purpose.

UNPAID POLICEMEN IN OUR ORCHARDS.

If I were compelled to employ a policeman to watch every tree and vine in my orchard and vineyard it would cost me a large sum of money each year. Each policeman watching each tree to guard it from insect foes would waste a large portion of his time unless someone was watching him. It would be difficult to find a man who knows enough to keep the insects away from a fruit tree.

But I have in my orchard unpaid policemen who watch every tree every moment and every hour of the day, and make vigorous efforts to destroy insect enemies. These unpaid policemen are the birds which frequent my orchard, vineyard and berry fields.

To-day I have been sitting for a portrait and have been compelled to remain in one studied position with my eyes fixed upon an apple tree near my window. For several hours I watched this tree and not for a moment has it been forsaken of birds. I have seen various song birds busily engaged watching the leaves and twigs on every part of this tree, eating insects or eggs of insects every moment. These birds would wander out to the extreme end of the smallest branch. They would turn bottom side up and clean the underside of the leaves and twigs of insects as well as the upper sides. These birds after a time might fly away to another tree, but their place upon this tree would be occupied at once by other newcomers, usually of a different family of birds. The first birds seen were the song sparrows, which were followed by the yellow birds, by robins, cat birds, etc. Then in a short time the song sparrows would return again. I can testify to the fact that there was not a moment of the three hours during which I watched this tree when the tree was forsaken by birds.

I do not doubt that during these three hours these little unpaid policemen, or song birds, destroyed hundreds or thousands of insects or the eggs of insects.

You who have orchards, vineyards or berry fields remember that the birds are your friends and not your enemies. Do all you can to preserve and protect bird life. Honey bees are also the friends of fruit growers, therefore you should not spray your fruit trees when they are in blossom for if you do you will destroy thousands of honey bees.



A Little Seed.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. M. Gould.

Such a little seed,
So wondrous and rare,
She took great heed
To plant it with care.

And when it showed
A leaf of green,
She carefully hoed
And kept it clean.

It grew and grew,
She dreamt of fame,
And said she knew
Its botanical name.

But, alas! for the maid!
That misguided seed
Proved a fickle jade
And turned out a weed.

Tables Made From Boxes.

While the editor of Green's Fruit Grower was taking his vacation by the lake side last summer he occupied a cottage in which was novel furniture. Several tables and stands were made from soap boxes. A handy man or boy could make a table or stand from a box in five minutes with hammer, nails and saw. All that is necessary is to take a soap box and remove the top, then nail four legs, one in each corner of the box inverted so that the bottom of the box shall form the top of the table, with four legs tacked on to the inside of the box at each corner; legs to be made of any height desired. When the table cloth or spread is thrown over this stand or table it is just as serviceable as one made by the cabinet maker and will not cost over 3 cents.

Boxes or rough trunks to hold clothing or for the storage of various articles were made by covering the outside of boxes of various sizes, similar to trunks, with calico or other cloth; the cover after being tacked to cleats can also be covered with similar cloth; this cover can be hinged or not as desired. The cleats on the cover should be nailed on the underside in such a way as to hold the cover closely in its position when placed upon the box or trunk. Such covered boxes as these make good seats in a summer cottage and are useful in many ways. Similar trunks can be made of rough boxes, the outside and inside of the box being covered with common wall paper pasted on.

How Woman Was Made.

The poor Hindu was sadly put to it to account for woman, lovely woman, but no more so than many wiser ones since his time, says Kansas City "Journal." According to the legend Twashtri, the Vulcan of Hindu mythology, created the world, but when he arrived at the final object which was to be his chef d'oeuvre he found to his annoyance that he had run out of materials. He had not a single chunk of solid matter left.

With a mental exclamation upon his carelessness he fell into a profound meditation the result of which was that he took "the roundness of the moon, the undulating curves of the serpent, the graceful twist of the creeping plant, the light shivering of the grass blade and the slenderness of the willow, the lightness of the feather, the gentle gaze of the doe, the frolicsomeness of the sunbeam, the tears of the cloud, the inconstancy of the wind, the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock, the hardness of the diamond, the cruelty of the tiger, the heat of the fire, the chill of the snow, the cackling of the parrot and the cooling of the turtle dove."

He mixed these together in equal proportions, and the result was woman. After all, isn't this an advance upon the rib theory?

Rubbers for Fruit Jars.

Do not use the same rubbers for fruit jars that were used last season. It is economical in the end to buy new ones each season, for the loss of a single jar of fruit more than outweighs the saving from using dozens of old rubbers. If a supply of new ones has been forgotten and the cook is in the midst of canning, she should get out the paraffine, and after screwing on the jar top with the old rubber should plunge the top of the can in the melted paraffine. This is not always advisable, but for an emergency it will serve.

The Servant Girl Problem.

Editorial.

Help for the kitchen is becoming more scarce year by year. Question: What is the cause of the scarcity of domestic servants and the remedy?

One cause of the scarcity is owing to the fact that young girls and women are now employed in offices, factories, stores and other places where in former years men did all of this work. Thus the sphere of woman has been enlarged. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a woman desired to go out and earn money, she thought there were but two things she could do, one being to work in the kitchen and the other to work at dress-making. Consider the remarkable change that has occurred during the past few years! In olden times there was no such thing as professional nurses, but today many thousand young women make a profession of nursing the sick, the infirm and those who have met with accidents, suffering from old age, etc. Many women have also become lawyers and doctors, and are filling almost every position in the activities of the world.

Manufacturing establishments have multiplied marvelously in the past few years. These factories furnish employment for vast armies of women.

The social position of a domestic servant should be considered equal to that of the girl who works in a factory or store, but many have an idea that they lose social cast when they seek employment in the kitchen. This drives many from the kitchen to the factory or the office.

The remedy is: First, to pay kitchen help as good wages as the girl could secure in a factory, taking into consideration the fact that the houseworking girl is lodged, boarded and her washing done without charge. Then the employer should strive to make the life of the kitchen worker as pleasant and comfortable as possible. She should have a pleasant and sunny room, warmed in winter. The kitchen should be a well-lighted, attractive clean room, supplied with every possible convenience that can be afforded, in order to make the work as light as possible.

Do not tax the kitchen servant with long hours of work each day. In factories eight or ten hours a day is considered enough, but in many houses the maid servant works far longer hours than this, also part of the time on Sundays and holidays.

The maid servant often has a beau. When he comes to see her she should have the opportunity of receiving him in some room other than the kitchen, if she so desires.

Kind treatment and consideration on the part of the lady of the house, and of the children and the husband will be greatly appreciated by the kitchen maid. Treat her as you would like to have your daughter treated in case your daughter was working in some stranger's kitchen.

Kitchen servants should receive from places where they have worked letters of recommendation. No one should employ an unknown girl or woman, without a recommendation.

Jelly Recipes.—In making any kind of jelly use fruit a little under ripe. Be generous with sugar and economical with fire and water.

Grape Jelly.—Use grapes that are half ripe; put fruit on and scald thoroughly; strain through a cheesecloth. Boil twenty minutes, then measure; allow one pint of sugar for one pint of juice. Boil ten to fifteen minutes. Skim very carefully and pour in the glasses.

Crab Apple Jelly.—One-half peck of large crab-apples; wipe, quarter and core. Stew in two quarts of water until thoroughly cooked. Drip through jelly bag over night. Allow one equal measure of juice and sugar. Boil for twenty minutes, stirring and skimming.

Red Currant Jelly.—Put dry currants into a granite ware kettle, crushing a few to prevent sticking. Add no water. Put the kettle on the fire and heat until all the fruit has burst. Take from the fire, strain through a sieve and drip through a jelly bag wrung out of hot water. Measure the juice and return

to the fire, bringing it to the boiling point. Add sugar in the proportion of one and one-fourth pounds to one pint of juice. Bring again to the boiling point and pour into glasses. If these directions are followed closely, no failure is possible.

Cranberry Jelly.—One quart of cranberries, one pint of water, one-half pint of sugar. Wash and pick over the cranberries carefully. Put them on to stew in a granite pan of water. When the cranberries begin to crack open, add the sugar, cook for ten minutes. Strain all through a sieve into a jelly mould and set away to harden.

Cranberry Frappe.—Boil one quart of cranberries in one pint of water, for six minutes. Strain through a cheesecloth and add one pint of sugar, stir and boil until sugar is dissolved. When cold add the strained juice of two lemons. Freeze to a mush and serve with turkey.

Some Dainty Summer Beverages.

Raspberry Whip.—Put a cupful of crushed raspberries into a deep bowl, break four eggs into it and whip until very light and stiff. Pour into frappe cups and set on ice. Serve with a spoonful of whipped cream on the top.

Frosted Coffee.—A beverage that is a favorite with men is frosted coffee, and have it hot. Fill a glass half full of shaved ice, one heaping teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Pour the hot coffee over and pile high with whipped cream.

Oatmeal Frappe.—This is an excellent drink for children. Over two table-spoonfuls of oatmeal pour one quart of boiling water. Let stand for twenty minutes; when cool strain and sweeten to taste. Crush half a pint of fresh strawberries, add juice of two lemons and a few slices of pineapple; pour all together, and with generous quantity of shaved ice shake in shaker until cold, but not ice cold.

Queen's Nectar.—Pare the thin yellow ring from three lemons and add to it two quarts of boiling water and two pints of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then cool; add the juice of the lemons, one pound of seeded and chopped raisins, a few chopped figs and six quarts of water. Allow to stand for five days, stirring twice each; then strain into bottles and cork tightly.

Woman Envious Man.

When she remembers he doesn't have to twist his arm to hook his bodice up the back.

When he can wear his best hat in the rain without getting the curl out of the feathers.

When he gives his hair a neat little slick with a comb, and, presto! his coiffure is complete.

When the children cry, and he can whistle a tune, get his hat, bang the door and go out.

When he stows things away in his multitudinous pockets and saunters on with unencumbered hands.

When he trips up the street on a rainy day with his trousers jauntily turned up, no skirts to kick.

When he swings easily out of a moving car without danger of tangling his heels in his petticoats.—London "Scraps."

Horace Fletcher has printed in a book his rules of life and eating, summing them up as thus:

- Don't eat when not hungry.
- Don't ever get angry.
- Don't drink in a hurry.
- Don't tolerate worry.
- Don't ever waste good taste.
- Don't pass it by in haste.
- Don't gobble pure good food.
- Don't fail to eat as you should.
- Don't make work of exercise.
- Don't make light of good advice.
- Don't ever half take breath.
- Don't thus court an early death.
- Don't squander precious time.
- Don't miss to do your best.
- Let Nature do the rest.

There's something in the air that's new and sweet and rare—A scent of summer things a whiff as if of wings.

There's something too, that's new in the color of the blue That's in the morning sky before the sun is high.

The next thing, in the woods, the catkins in their hoods Of fur and silk will stand, a sturdy little band;

And the tassel, soft and fine, of the hazel will untwine, So, silently and swift above the wintry drift,

The long days gain and gain until, on hill and plain, Once more, returning as before,

We see the bloom of birth make young again the earth.

Better stick to the straight and narrow path even if the scenery is less attractive than that along the other route.

Jealousy and reason are not on speaking terms.



Here is a character sketch, which, if produced by a noted artist, such as Millet, might sell for a hundred thousand dollars. This face and figure will recall the good old mother to many readers of Green's Fruit Grower. How much we owe to our mothers. How much they did for us in our childhood, in youth and in our mature years. We can never repay our debts to our mothers.

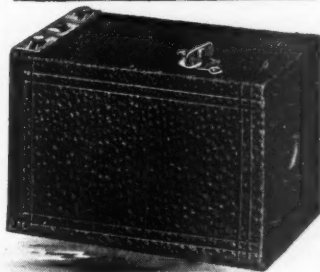
Cape Colony is developing into a wine country. It has 20,000 acres of vineyards and 60,000,000 vines.

The population of Canada, according to the official estimates of that country, was 6,504,900 on April 1st, an increase of 21 per cent. in six years.

Coal enough to load 24,105 cars was locked down the Monongahela in barges during August. In trains of forty cars each this would be at the rate of twenty a day.

From time to time lumps of butter are dug out of the Irish bogs, and specimens of it may be seen in various museums. A chemical examination has recently been made of a sample of such butter, which was found four feet below the surface of a bog at Maghera, County Tyrone. The original lump which weighed about twenty pounds, is probably some centuries old, and it is suggested that it had been put into peat water to preserve it or to give it a flavor and had been forgotten. Yet so effectively had the fat been preserved by the peat water that it still retained many of the chemical characteristics of butter fat, though its appearance has greatly changed.

Anybody Can Kodak.



The No. 1 BROWNIE

Pictures, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4. Price, \$1.00

If you feel somewhat interested in photography, but are not just sure whether you will really care for it after you have taken it up, there's a very inexpensive way of making the experiment. The Dollar Brownie offers the opportunity. The Brownies are not expensive, but they stand the supreme test—they work. The pictures are 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches and the camera is truly a capable little instrument for either snap shots or time exposures. The price is so small that at first thought you may consider this camera a toy. The fact is that its production at this price is only made possible because it is made in the Kodak factory the largest and best appointed camera factory in the world.

The Brownie Cameras all load in daylight with Kodak film cartridges, have effective lenses and shutters and are capable of really high-grade work. They are made in both the box and folding form at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$9.00, with a Stereoscopic Brownie at \$12.00 that is a marvelous little instrument.

THE BOOK OF THE BROWNIES, tells all about them, and may be had free, at any dealers or will be mailed upon request.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
376 State Street,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

In Praise of Old Trees.

There is something about the physiognomy of an old tree that is singularly human, says Augusta Larned, in "Christian Register." If it grows near your dwelling you are half inclined to take off your hat to it daily and greet it with "good morning." It seems to have a face, eyes, hands and feet that yield both an appeal and a touch of tenderness. Its wrinkled bark, the knots upon its surface, all the corrugations and sinuosities, the stiffening of its aged limbs appear to have some relation to the life of man. Immeasurably more venerable, the slow-growing ones far outstrip in longevity even the centenarians among men, and might become to us the records of great events in history, if we could read the story of their age and what they have witnessed impressed upon the bark.

The unexpected life that flows to them in winter is like a smile in aged eyes. But in spring they laugh out when the mounting sap tickles their cells, when the tiny leaves begin to uncurl, to creep out of their fuzzy, sticky little packages, and to flutter baby hands toward patches of blue sky and white clouds. They dance in the sun, inviting birds and insects to the great revel of spring-time.

About the Fruit Canning Business.—Mr. H. B. Moore, of Pennsylvania, asks Green's Fruit Grower for information on this subject.

I advise Mr. Moore or any other person who thinks of going into the canning business to visit this city and see the canning houses in operation, not only in this city but in surrounding villages. The largest canning house in this city has been doing business for many years with great profit. Some of the smaller canning houses in the country villages have not been so successful. I know of one in particular which has been run six years and has never paid a dividend and yet it has seemingly been well managed. My opinion is that the fruit grower who has from 50 to 100 acres of fruit would do the best by learning how to can fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, etc., canning to produce a profit not like that of the housewife who puts up only a dozen or two cans each year. People have a prejudice against tin cans, therefore if the fruits are put up in glass cans I think they will sell for a higher price, as they should, for they will cost more.

But I would advise no one to start in the canning business without a thorough investigation, for I realize that much money might be lost, as the expense of the outfit would be large. No one should begin the canning business unless he intends to continue it for several years.

There are business houses whose business it is to start canning factories. These people make large profits in selling canning machinery, and sometimes they deceive the fruit growers by giving them an idea that the profits are large, larger than they really are. Remember that the largest shoe factory makes a net profit of only about 7 cents on each pair of shoes, but as they make from 5,000 to 10,000 pair each day, they still do a profitable business. It is probably the same with the large canning houses—they are satisfied with a profit of a few cents per can, since they manufacture millions of cans each day.

Many a man is too lazy to marry a rich widow.

A beauty specialist sometimes encounters hard lines.

Most married men growl just to keep from forgetting how.

How much farther money would go if it didn't travel so fast!

The young M. D. doesn't try to cure his sweetheart of infatuation.

How foolish a man feels when he hears of a baby being named after him!

One way to induce a little girl to keep her hands clean is to give her a pretty ring.

Where a woman sees only a beautiful lawn, a man sees only trouble with a lawn mower.—Chicago "News."

Cocoanuts.—There is no pleasanter or more refreshing draft in the world, and it has not the least likeness to the "milk" contained in the cocoanuts of commerce. No native would drink from old nuts, for fear of illness, as they are considered both unpleasant and unwholesome. Only the milk of half grown nuts is used for drinking, and even these will sometimes hold a couple of pints of liquid.

The water of the young coconut is food and drink in one, having much nourishing matter held in solution. On many a long day of hot and weary travel I had cause to bless the refreshing and restoring powers of heaven's best gift to man in the tropics, the never failing coconut.—"Youth's Companion."

"Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

Modest Worth.

Our weakness for the hen is known. Not unwillingly, therefore, do we chronicle the fact that in Illinois this fowl has achieved a triumph. Recently a Boston merchant sent to the western state a rush order for a large quantity of eggs. Within a single week 10,500 dozen eggs had been collected and the consignment filled. This reflects credit upon the individual who filled the order, and upon Woodford county, but still more upon the fowl. This humble creature, contentedly clucking through uneventful life, throws cheerful satire upon much of man's achievement. Have all the inhabitants of Woodford county ever performed any single deed which has had so direct an influence on the veins of the Bay state? Have all the culture and Yankee shrewdness from Cape Cod to the Berkshires conferred any larger benefit upon Illinois? Let those who will sing of the sacred ibis, the lark, or nightingale. We are for the hen.

"No nightingale did ever chant
So sweetly to reposing bands
Of travelers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In springtime from the cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides."

The words are Wordsworth's, but the feeling is our own.—"Collier's Weekly."

Kicks.

A man's life is full of crosses and temptations.

When he is little the big girls kiss him; but when he is grown up the little girls kiss him.

If he is poor he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest.

If he needs credit, he can't get it; if he is prosperous, every one wants to do him a favor.

If he is in politics, it's for the pie; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, and he is no good for his country.

If he don't give to charity, he's a stingy cuss; if he does it's for show.

If he is actively religious, he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion, he is a hardened sinner.

If he shows affection he is a soft specimen; if he seems to care for no one, he is cold-blooded.

If he dies young, there was a great future ahead of him; if he lives to an old age, he has missed his calling.

"If people would whistle more and argue less, the world would be much happier and probably just as wise."—Book of Wisdom.

Secret of Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatsoever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

When used as a cloak, religion is a misfit on most people.

Men flatter merely to protect themselves from women who flirt.

Seasons come and the seasons go but the gas meter goes on forever.

About the only person an apology satisfies is the one who makes it.

Man wants but little here below—that is, he wants a little more than he can get.

Money makes the mare go, but it doesn't always make her go under the wire first.

If a man tells a woman she is beautiful she will overlook most of the other lies he tells her.

When a woman becomes speechless with rage it is time for the man in the controversy to hike for the tall timber.—Chicago "News."

Free Hints.

We don't know when we have seen so much information of value to a man about to paint, as is contained in a book recently published by the Carter White Lead Co., West Pullman Station 33, Chicago, Ill. This book is entitled "Pure Paint" and as it contains their advertisement, will be sent free to all who ask. No man need feel afraid of buying poor adulterated paint after he has gone over the practical hints and tests contained in this book. If you own buildings of any kind, we strongly recommend that you send for this book and make it a part of your library for use in time of need.

BEST HAMMERLESS SHOTGUN

DOUBLE BARREL

\$13.85 MADE IN THE WORLD \$13.85

Our A. J. Aubrey Hammerless Double Barrel Shotgun, made in our own gun factory at Meriden, Conn., under the direct supervision of Mr. Aubrey, offered at factory cost, with our one small profit added. You cannot buy its equal for double our price. If you have any use for a high grade American made hammerless double barrel breech loading shotgun, then don't overlook this, the greatest offer ever made.

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ACT RIGHT NOW.

Take advantage today of this truly marvelous gun offer and you can get the best hammerless gun made in the world at a mere fraction of what you could ever buy a gun elsewhere that would not in any way compare with the great gun we offer.

DESCRIPTION.

No picture or description can possibly do justice to this high grade A. J. Aubrey Hammerless Shotgun; it must be seen, handled and used for you to appreciate it. It has the very finest armory steel barrels, reinforced at breech, taper choke bored for smokeless or black powder, extension rib, triple automatic locking device, full plate locks, top snap break, positive automatic safety, interchangeable parts; the stock is made of especially selected black walnut, beautifully finished, full pistol grip, grip and fore end nicely checkered by hand. The top snap break and safety mechanism are the great Aubrey design, the most positive, reliable, best working safety constructions ever put on a hammerless gun. In style, alignment, in the way this gun comes to the shoulder, for rapid shooting, in the handling, in the mechanism, in the lock construction, the barrel work; in fact, in all its details as well as in strength, shooters, in every way it outclasses all other guns on the market. This Aubrey Gun comes in 12-gauge only, in 30 or 32-inch barrels and weighs 7½ to 8 pounds. With every gun we send out our written binding 20-year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which, if any piece or part gives out by reason of defect in material

SEND US \$13.85 (postoffice or express money order, bank draft or check), fill out and cut out this coupon, state if you want 30 or 32-inch barrels and we will send you immediately one of these matchless, genuine and celebrated A. J. Aubrey Hammerless 12-Gauge Double Barrel Breech Loading Shotguns. When received, examine it carefully, compare it with any gun you can buy at home or elsewhere, let your friends examine it, let any gun expert or specialist examine it, and if everyone does not admit that it is positively the finest hammerless double barrel gun ever made, the finest constructed, best made and finished, best balanced, most graceful and handsomest shotgun ever seen, if you are not more than pleased with your purchase, convinced you have received the finest hammerless gun made, and at a great saving in price, you can return it to us and we will immediately return your money, including the small amount you paid for freight or express charges.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

As a further guarantee that there is no gun made that will compare with our A. J. Aubrey Hammerless, either in quality or in low price, we extend to every buyer the privilege of using this gun ten days, put it to every possible test, try it for long range shooting, test it for penetration and for pattern, try it at the target, in any and every way you can, give it a hard test, and if you have any reason to feel dissatisfied, if it doesn't do all and more than we claim for it, you can return it to us at the end of the ten days' trial, and your money and transportation charges will be promptly refunded.

or workmanship, we will repair or replace the gun free of charge to you. In our free Gun Catalogue we show large illustrations of this gun and all its parts, as well as our entire line of guns and sporting goods of all descriptions, and while we will gladly send our Gun Catalogue to anyone on request, in order to get this wonderful gun value introduced in every section we especially urge you to send us your order at once, direct from this advertisement, enclosing our price, \$13.85, and fill out the blank lines above.

GLOBE SIGHT FREE. This Globe Sight, given sent us from this paper, is our own patent, controlled exclusively by us. It can be instantly attached or detached, is of wonderful value to every shooter, a perfect marvel for wing shooting.

Fill out the blank lines in the coupon printed above, cut this ad out and send it to us with \$13.85, and we will send you this latest model A. J. Aubrey Hammerless Double Barrel Gun, and we will include this Globe Sight Free.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Illinois

Water-proof; sun-proof; spark-proof; lightning-proof.

Genasco Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the most enduring weather-resister known. Nothing else can make roofing last anywhere near so long. That's why the demand for Genasco is increasing so rapidly.

Mineral or smooth surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Refuse all substitutes. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Write for "reason" book 30; also samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

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pay in Southern New Jersey. Soil particularly adapted to fruits, berries, grapes, early vegetables, poultry and pigeons. Mild, healthful climate puts produce early into the markets for fancy prices.

5 ACRES, \$100 \$5 Down \$5 Monthly

Successes are being made by fruit growers and poultrymen on land adjoining ours. Near two manufacturing towns and three railroads. Best facilities to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City markets. Only 17 miles from Atlantic City. Pure water. Title guaranteed. Write for handsome free booklet. DANIEL FRAZIER CO., 781 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Keep Your Trees Healthy

Trees and plants freed from insects and made more healthy by spraying with

GOOD'S CAUSTIC POTASH SOAP No. 3

50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50, larger quantities proportionately less. Insecticide and fertilizer. Contains nothing injurious. Write for free booklet of plant diseases.

JAMES GOOD,
Original Maker, 953 N. Front Street, Philadelphia



SCENE IN A PEACH ORCHARD.

To Think Over.

Men of mettle turn disappointments into helps as the oyster turns into pearl the sand which annoys it.

Let a man get the idea that he is being wronged, or that everything is against him, and you cut his earning capacity in two.

The power of a clean record as a success factor cannot be overestimated.

Confidence is the key that unlocks the bank to the young man who is trying to establish himself.

To fear or to worry is as sinful as to curse.

They who give nothing till they die, never give at all.

If one good chance goes by you, just lie low and grab the next.

One's personal enjoyment is a very small thing; one's personal usefulness is a very important thing.

Many an honorable career has resulted from a kind word spoken in season or the warm grasp of a friendly hand.

The pyramid of knowledge is made up of little grains of information, little observations picked up from everywhere.

He is a great man who sees great things where others see little things, who sees the extraordinary in the ordinary.

The fellow who is making the most of a small job is really ahead of the fellow who is making a botch of a better one.

Sweeter than the perfume of roses is a reputation for a kind, charitable, unselfish nature; a ready disposition to do for others any good turn in our power.—"Success Magazine."

Care of the Refrigerator.

Don't try to economize on ice. Keep the box well-filled, buying a small piece every day rather than a larger one less frequently.

Don't put cheese, melons, or any odorous article in the same food compartment with other things. Onions should never be put in at all.

Don't leave milk or cream out a minute when not in use, as they sour in a hot room in a very few minutes, when they have previously been well chilled.

Don't put anything warm in the ice-box as the steam not only melts the ice rapidly but causes mould.

Don't, if you value the health of your family, neglect perfect cleanliness in regard to it. A well-known physician invariably asks to inspect the refrigerator and the cellar in any house where he has a fever patient, for he claims that he has traced many a case of serious illness to these two causes. Don't be satisfied with a mere wiping out once in so often. Make an inspection every single day. Wipe up at once anything that is spilled and remove immediately any article of food that has spoiled, or the entire supply of air will be vitiated. Keep bits of charcoal scattered around to absorb odors and purify the air. These precautions with the weekly scouring ought to keep the box entirely sanitary.

"Tommy," said the boy's father sternly, "where are those six apples I left on the table?"

"Father," said Truthful Tommy, "I did not touch one."

"Then how is it that there is only one apple left?" demanded the father.

"That," replied Tommy, "is the one I didn't touch."—"Chums."

A Rare Wife.—"The woman who strengthens a husband's belief in himself is a rare wife," observes Appleton's. Yes, and the woman who supplements that by strengthening his trousers buttons and reinforcing his shirts in various particulars, is still rarer. In short it's a rare combination.

A Process in Ouster.

When the Thorntons moved into their new home, Mr. Willis Thornton, the young man of the family, took great satisfaction in the sole possession of a big hall closet. He had never before had ample accommodations for the proper putting away of his belongings, and it was a real pleasure for him to be able to arrange his coat hangers and trousers stretchers in neat, uncrowded rows, says "Youth's Companion."

"Willis," said his younger sister one morning, shortly after they were settled in the new home, "Mme. Brazee sent my new visiting gown home yesterday, and I haven't got my wardrobe in very good order yet, so if you don't mind I'll just hang the dress up in your closet. You have such lots of room."

"All right, sis. I guess I can spare you a hook."

It was somewhat of a surprise to Willis when he opened his closet that evening to find not only the new gown, but a voluminous party cloak hanging there. Thinking that the demands upon the hospitality of his closet would be temporary only, he made no comment, even when a few days later he observed that his handsome spring overcoat had been hung on the same hook with his old raincoat to make room for a most feminine-looking riding-habit. But the evening that he discovered all his clothes crowded into the small end of the closet and the rest of the space occupied by two fluffy dancing frocks, a tennis skirt, golf suit, walking dress and several outdoor wraps, even his easy-going spirit rebelled.

He carefully took down all these articles and laid them on the chairs in his room, and re-arranged his own apparel once more in its original order in his own closet.

The next night at dinner his sister said, severely, "I've just seen, Willis, how you've treated my clothes. If you do such a thing as that again I just won't let you hang any of your things in that closet."

Is or Is Not Dangerous.

"Railroad casualties receive such wide publicity," said an insurance man yesterday, "that there is a common belief on the part of the public that one is more liable to accidents while traveling than when living the simple life in the confines of his home."

"As a matter of cold fact, statistics show that accident insurance companies pay more losses to people who get injured in their own homes or on their premises than they do to people hurt in railway accidents. Insurance companies pay more money to people who get hurt hanging pictures or taking stoves apart than they do to the victims of head-on collisions. It sounds strange, but it's the truth."—Kansas City "Journal."

Head Liners.

Straight whisky maketh a crooked path.

A man's ideal woman is one kind of a pipe dream.

The young man who hesitates during leap year is won.

Taking care of money is almost as hard work as earning it.

His Satanic majesty is always getting something for nothing.

It isn't at all surprising that some people are saddest when they sing.

Notwithstanding the numerous beautifying preparations on the market there are still a few homely women in the world.—Chicago "Daily News."

Your cook—

"Oh, she is so careless that I don't believe she could drop a remark without breaking her word."—"Smart Set."

ALFALFA

Summer and early Fall seeding of Alfalfa will be successful if the plant is given a quick, steady, early start by the proper use of Potash.

Weeds are reduced to the minimum, and winter-killing is practically out of the question where Potash is used to invigorate the young plant and set the crop.



Potash Grows Alfalfa

Send for pamphlets containing facts about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers. Mailed free.

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Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building Chicago—Monadnock Building

FORTUNES IN FIG ORCHARDS

E. C. ROBERTSON

General Sales Manager

501 Kiam Bldg., Houston, Texas

TEXAS FIGS ARE WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS

The famous fig preserves made at Aldine, near Houston, are the finest and best known in the world. One important thing which must not be overlooked is that fig orchards never fail to produce large, profitable crops here.

One Acre Set in Figs and One Town Lot, both for \$230 Payable \$10 down and \$10 per month, without interest, no payments when sick; clear warranty deed in case of death.

Local cash market for fruit. Single crop pays for land and lot. Money back in four years with annual income thereafter for life. Better than banks, bonds, or life insurance. If you want to enjoy life in South Texas under your own "vine and fig tree," or make a small, safe, profitable investment, write for full particulars. Agents wanted.

TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE

ROUND TILE

Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. In Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 90 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

The "Strawberry-Raspberry"

A JAPANESE PRODUCTION

One of the latter day introductions from Japan, the "Strawberry-Raspberry," attracted more attention at the New York State Fair, 1907, than any other fruit exhibit. The berries are large and beautiful. The plants are vigorous, and while the tops die down to the ground in the fall and winter, they start new growth early in the spring. They grow to about 18 inches in height. The berries ripen in August and September, and make fine jam and marmalade. The plants are very productive.



OFFER NO. 1.—Send us two subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at the club rate—25 cents per year—and we will send you three strong plants of the Strawberry-Raspberry.

OFFER NO. 2.—Send us four subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at the club rate—25 cents per year—and we will send you six strong plants of the Strawberry-Raspberry.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.



6048 Tuckered Blouse with Yoke, 32 to 42 bust.



6046 Fancy Draped Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



6040 Fancy Tuckered Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



6041 One-Piece Shirt, 32 to 40 bust.



6049 Girl's Semi-Princess Over Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6038 Misses' Tuckered Blouse, 14 and 16 years.



6044 Five Gored Under Petticoat, 22 to 34 waist.



6016 One-Piece Circular Drawers, 22 to 32 waist.



6050 Draped Corselet Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6017 Four Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Summer Tea.—Brew some fairly strong tea and add it to a rich lemonade. Pour into glasses, one-half full of claret and ice. The commingling fluids make a delightful beverage.

Aunt Hannah's Replies

Dear Aunt Hannah: My maiden aunt with whom I am living thinks my lover, who calls once a week, calls to often. My aunt says that when she was young she only allowed her beau to call only once in two weeks, but perhaps that is the reason why she never married.

Aunt Hannah's reply.—It does not seem to me that once a week is too frequent for the young man to call under ordinary circumstances. Probably your aunt considers you too young to get married, and fears that this steady calling of the young man may lead to an early marriage. Conciliation is the best policy.

Aunt Hannah's reply to Anxious Lover.—A father has control over his children until they are of age. In some states girls are of age when they are 18 and in others at 21 years. Any parent who attempts to control his child with a will of iron, refusing to allow the child to mingle in society or receive attention, makes a great mistake. A child might almost as well be imprisoned as to be denied associates. Such problems as these are constantly arising where the parent is unwise and unjust in restricting the conduct of his child. What to do is a difficult question. I cannot advise anyone to have trouble with their father or mother. Perhaps it would be best for you to be patient and bear the exactions of your father until you are of age, when you will be at liberty to choose your own course. If the young man is as you say worthy and honorable, he will understand the situation and will wait with the same patience that you exhibit.

Please give me rules for table etiquette. I am a farmer's boy about to visit friends in the city and desire this information.—Robert.

Aunt Hannah's reply.—Be careful that your linen and your clothes are clean and unspotted. As for the little details of the dining room, if you proceed slowly you will see what others do and can follow their example without embarrassment. Learn the hours for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, take note of them particularly and always be on time at your meals. If you cannot be on time, or do not expect to be present at the noon luncheon, notify your friends so that they will not expect you. It would be rude for you to say to your friends that it is your custom to take breakfast at nine or ten o'clock, or six or seven o'clock, when their regular hour is eight o'clock. You should not expect your hostess to keep the breakfast table standing an hour or two for you in the morning. Then again, if you are accustomed to have your regular dinner at noon and your host has his dinner at six o'clock in the evening, do not allow this habit to be known, but fall into the affairs of the house of your host as though you had been accustomed to them. It is important when you visit a friend's house that you make that friend as little trouble as possible. Any guest in a home disturbs that home more or less, no matter how courteous the host and hostess may be, or how little they may appear to be inconvenienced. If you happen to be one of those guests who have peculiar notions about eating, and who fancy certain articles of diet, and are utterly disgusted with other items, or make the fact known by your manner or your words that you are finical, your stay in that house will not be pleasant to all concerned, and a second invitation may not be forth coming. Imagine for a moment that your host has six other finical people whose taste for food is difficult to please, and you can see what a disturbance such guests would make in any well regulated home. Polite people, when visiting, sometimes pretend to eat dishes which they care nothing for in order that they may not cause the hostess anxiety. This is far better than to decline to receive a dish offered, since this dish may be the one on which the hostess has put a large amount of labor and expense, and on which she particularly prides herself.

In your conversation do not attempt to entertain all the people at the table, but talk in a low tone of voice to those seated nearest you. Do not tuck your napkin under your chin, but lay it across your lap. Do not accept a second dish of soup or fish, or in fact any of the courses. Do not eat in haste. Do not overeat. Nothing is in worse form than to appear as though you were exceedingly hungry, devouring everything set before you, unless it would be to appear to care absolutely nothing for any of the choice viands set before you so temptingly.

You will doubtless be puzzled by the large amount of silver knives, forks and spoons placed beside your plate, and will scarcely know which knife, fork or spoon to use first, but this is really not a very



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown

The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

Never before have you been able to make dresses of such rich, fast, and stylish brown calicoes. This beautiful shade cannot be moved by sunlight, perspiration, or soap. The up-to-date designs and splendid quality of these cotton dress-goods give unequalled service and satisfaction.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa. Established by Wm. Simpson Sr.



DRESS FOR HEALTH.

The Good Health Corset was designed by health experts to meet the actual needs of the body. No steels nor stays. It is endorsed by the physicians of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and has hundreds of satisfied wearers.

See it yourself. Order to-day; try it 10 days and then if dissatisfied, return it and get your money back.

Prices in white Jean or Batiste, according to bust measurements: 30-38, \$1.25; 40-42, \$1.50; 44-46, \$1.75. Add 50c. for highest grade white Sateen garment.

Catalogue will be sent on request.

THE GOOD HEALTH CO., 56 COLLEGE HALL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



serious matter, if you will be careful to observe the difference between an oyster fork and the ordinary fork; the oyster fork is smaller and with one tine thicker than the other. There is one item that in most families you would have perfect freedom in declining, and that is a glass of wine should it be offered. It is not necessary for you to give any reason; simply decline with thanks.

You should consider it a favor to visit in the city, where a country boy should be able to pick up many valuable hints and suggestions in regard to his deportment.

Short Stories.

I was lately told a delightful story of a great statesman staying with a humble and anxious host, who had invited a party of simple and unimportant people to meet the great man. The statesman came in late for dinner, and was introduced to the party; he made a series of old-fashioned bows in all directions, but no one felt in a position to offer any observations. The great man, at the conclusion of the ceremony, turned to his host, and said, in tones that had often thrilled a listening senate: "What very convenient jugs you have in your bedrooms! They pour well!" The social frost broke up; the company were delighted to find that the great man was interested in mundane matters of a kind on which every one might be permitted to have an opinion, and the conversation starting from the humblest conveniences of daily life, melted insensibly into more liberal subjects.

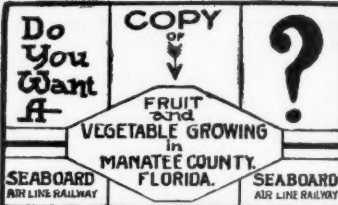
Here is rather a startling tale of a huge crab told in the demure language of a Japanese newspaper: "In the harbor of Shimidzu a great haul of fish is daily experienced since the return of the new year, to the delight of the fishermen. Fish is sold so cheaply that there is a large crowd waiting at the seashore struggling to be the foremost to buy. Some of the eager buyers sail off to purchase fish before the fishermen's junks arrive from seaward. Among these competitive purchasers was one named Kato, who sailed out by himself in a small boat. As he was steering his way onward he espied at a distance some dark object.

"Kato did not take any notice of it at first, but as it showed the upper half of its bulk above the water he was convinced that it was a crab of really monstrous size. The man took fright and sailed toward the shore with all his might and main. The crab, however, appeared to be bent on a fight with the man, and swam after the boat with incredulous rapidity. The huge crustacean soon overtook the boat, and putting one of its bony arms over the side threatened to overturn it.

"Kato thought his fate was now sealed, and fought gallantly with the crab, which was more than once on the point of upsetting the craft. After a long and fierce battle the crab was vanquished and captured. Kato brought it ashore and showed it to all his astonished friends. Its arms were over twelve feet in length and the size of its shell is about as large as a wash tub."

The world's most precious heritage is his Who most endures, most loves, and most forgives. Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds. You can't do that when you are flying words.

Unspoken words sometimes fall back dead: But God himself can't kill them when they're said. —Will Carleton, "First Settler's Story."



WE WILL SEND TO YOU FREE.

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be thoroughly enjoyed and worthy of preservation, and will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the LAND OF MANATEE upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this booklet is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

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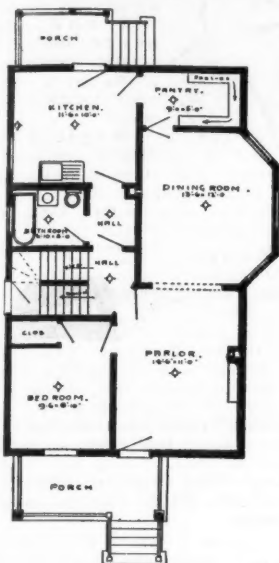
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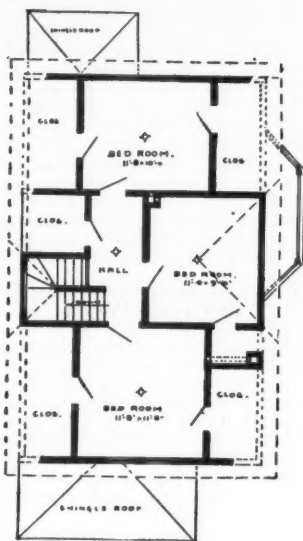
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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

A Cosy Home.

By George S. Kingsley, Architect.

It is sometimes desirable to arrange a house that the upper portion may be rented out. The revenue derived from such an income often helps towards the payment of a home and lessens the burden to a considerable extent, especially where a home is being paid for by monthly payments or through the offices of some good building and loan association. I have endeavored to plan a house of this character and submit it to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower in this issue. The first floor has parlor, dining room, kitchen and bed room, also bath room, pantry and closet. The stairway is arranged so that the second story may be reached from a side entrance door, without passing through the living rooms of first story. The bath room has been arranged so that it can be used from either first or second story with very little inconvenience. There are three rooms on second floor that could be rented separately or en suite as occasion may require. By placing a sink in rear bed room, a good suite of three housekeeping rooms would result, with the bath room of easy access. A house of this kind would make an excellent village home, and if nicely located among the trees would present a very agreeable appearance. The general appearance of the house would be improved by the proper use of flower beds and bushes as many of our old fashioned houses look extremely well for this very reason. I should be glad to hear from any interested reader and will furnish any further information desired.

The Labor Question.

"For our tenants we build comfortable houses, for which we charge a fair rent—less than village houses of the same size would rent for. The wives and daughters have a chance to do office work when there is work to be done. Overtime is not asked or expected of any man unless paid for. Every one is treated honestly and in such a way that he is made to feel comfortable and at home. Fair wages are paid the first of each and every month.

"It is a very unusual thing to see a tenant moving off our grounds. Englishmen, as you may know, are inclined to settle down if they are comfortable. We like Englishmen. They are generally very good workmen, and strictly honest. We help them to make themselves comfortable, and they stay by us."—E. H. Burson in "Farm and Fireside."

The peculiar brittleness of their tails is sometimes an advantage to certain lizards. Perching head downward on a rock, the diamond tailed gecko, for example, if often seized by a hawk, when the tail snaps off, and the animal calmly wriggles away to grow another.

Things to Remember.

From Denver "News."

Remember that you are one link in a great chain.
That ambition develops, selfishness thwarts, body and mind.
That every workman thinks that if he were the boss he would act differently.
That rules are necessary to a business as laws are for right government.
That you can't learn everything in a day.
That the fact that you are being employed is a promise of good work.
That your boss often appreciates your work, but does not find time to tell you so.
That times progress and methods change.
That it is legitimate to talk about your goods as long as you tell the truth.
That there is only one way to sell goods; place them in the market to advantage.
That many a man might seek you as a customer if he would find you out.
That only cowards are afraid to venture.
That even angels are impatient once in a while.
That it is foolish to bear a grudge; unkind feelings are not marketable.
That it pays to dress well, even in business.

Working Hours of Birds.

"Our hours," said a nature student, "are nothing to the birds. Why, some birds work in the summer nineteen hours a day. Indefatigably they clear the crops of insects.

"The thrush gets up at 2:30 every summer morning. He rolls up his sleeves and falls to work at once and he never stops until 9:30 at night. A clean nineteen hours. During that time he feeds his voracious young 206 times.

"The blackbird starts work at the same time as the thrush, but he lays off earlier. His whistle blows at 7:30 and during his seventeen hour day he sets about 100 meals before his kiddies.

"The titmouse is up and about by 3 in the morning and his stopping time is 9 at night. A fast worker, the titmouse is said to feed his young 417 meals—meals of caterpillar mainly—in the long hard, hot day."

The World's Greatest Canal.—The actual value of the tonnage passing through the Detroit river is greater than that of the entire combined merchant fleet of every nation in the world except Great Britain and Germany.

The commerce of our inland seas, the great lakes, is by all odds the greatest commerce of the world.

The egg collection of the King of Denmark is valued at \$125,000.

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EASY TO LAY
MINERAL
SURFACED
NEEDS
NO PAINT

Ask Three Questions—Then You'll Buy Amatite

Ask these three questions of your roofing man and you'll surely buy Amatite.

FIRST. Does that roofing have to be painted? If he says "Yes," don't take it, for painted roofings are out of date now.

You can get Amatite, which needs no painting, because it has a real mineral surface to take the wear of the weather.

SECOND. Is it waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch? If he says "No," refuse it, because pitch is

the best waterproofing material known, and you are only sure of getting it in Amatite.

THIRD. Have you anything of the same weight per square as Amatite at as low a price? An honest dealer must say "No."

Any doubts left? Then write for our Free Booklet and Sample, which will prove to you beyond question that no other style of roofing is as economical and satisfactory as Amatite, the ready roofing with the real mineral surface.

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Source of Honey Dew.

The theory that honey dew, which seems to be generally accepted, is produced by an insect, is erroneous. It is true that there is an aphid that exudes or excretes a sweet substance very like real honey; and this gave rise to the idea that this is the source of all honey dew.

When the honey in the flowers is greatly diluted, as by dew, it becomes nearly as thin as water and is evaporated with the dew and carried upward, to be drifted with the vapor until dried out and condensed, then it falls back to the earth, perhaps quite a distance from where it was taken up.

The writer is now on Boston mountain where honey dew, especially on the western slopes, is very abundant and frequent, during a long season. This honey is of excellent quality, carrying the flavor of different flowers, a most palatable combination. You may sometimes see drops of considerable size fall on the leaves, or on your hand, but it does not adhere well to all kinds of leaves, thus its prevalence only on certain surfaces. Let this question be discussed and exemplified.—Mrs. Polly Collins, Ark.

Note: Webster says that honey dew is a sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. Two substances have been called by this name; one exuded from the plants, and the other secreted by certain insects, especially the aphids.—Editor.

The Wisdom of the Rich Man.

Carefully examine every detail of your business.
Be prompt in everything.
Take time to consider, but decide positively.
Dare to go forward.
Bear troubles patiently.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never tell business lies.
Pay your debts promptly.
Make no useless acquaintances.—Alphonse de Rothschild.

The Proper School Fire Escape.

These fire escapes are of sheet iron, round, built beside the schoolhouse wall, looking like a village standpipe. These are fitted inside with a spiral floor, of a gentle gradient, and connect by iron doors with each floor of the schoolhouse. At an alarm of fire all there is to do is to open the door and pass the children in. They sit down and quickly slide to the ground—simply "shooting the chute." And in the fire drills it is simply fun for the children.

Lawyer—Did you say the assault and battery was committed in an adjacent locality? Witness—No; in the basement.—Baltimore "American."

Send out good thoughts and good thoughts will return to you.
Cultivate pleasant memories; they are a lasting enjoyment.

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will set water and fertilize 10,000 plants per day. Every plant securely set by absorption—nature's own way. No blanks—no stooping—no more lame backs—no damage by cut worms.
Don't wait for showers but keep the planter going every day, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants seen for many a day. For cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, celery, etc.
Price, \$2.75 P. O. B. at Rochester.

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Summer Don'ts.

Eat one-fourth less in summer than in winter.
Eat meat in moderation.
Banish all alcoholic beverages.
Eat mostly cooked fruits and vegetables.
Drink nothing below 60 degrees in temperature and drink sparingly.
Be careful to seek the society of cheerful friends.
Practice moderation in eating, drinking and open-air exercise.
Don't fret; don't worry.
—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Some Hints for Health.

Rub the soles of the feet with lemon to remove the cast-off layers of skin and to soften the feet.

A remedy for rheumatism that can easily be made at home is to add five cents' worth each of camphor gum and turpentine gum to a pint of kerosene and when dissolved bathe the affected parts with it. This is an old recipe and has been pronounced excellent.

The only way of making the skin smooth under the nails is by constant applications of cold cream and using only a soft thing, such as a bit of wood for cleansing. The latter should be done only after washing the hands when the grime is soft and is removed without scraping.

Mustard baths are becoming quite popular. All sorts of people are taking to them. The right proportion of mustard is a tablespoonful to a bathtub of water. The water will be faintly yellow green, and it will have a soft, velvety feeling, like milk. Devotees of the mustard bath say that it gives one a delicious sense of penetrating warmth and limbers up stiff joints to a wonderful degree. It is certainly simple and worth trying, at least.

Uses of Water in the Body.

One of the most universal dietetic failings is to neglect to take enough water into the system. When one stops to think of the many functions which water has to perform in the body, the need of a large supply is realized. The uses of water in the body may be summarized as follows:

- 1.—It furnishes the blood with a fluid medium so that nourishment may be taken to all parts of the body and the waste matter removed, and this causes rapid changes in the tissues.
- 2.—It enters into the composition of all the tissues of the body.
- 3.—It forms the chief ingredients of all the fluids of the body and maintains their proper degree of dilution.
- 4.—It serves to distribute the heat of the body.
- 5.—It regulates the temperature of the body by the processes of absorption and evaporation.

It is estimated that water composes about seventy per cent. of the entire body weight, and it is an almost universal solvent. Its importance, therefore, to the system cannot be overrated. The elasticity or pliability of muscles, cartilages, and tendons, and even of bones, is in great part due to the water which these tissues contain.

Disease-Carrying Flies.

The latest testimony is given by a committee of the Merchants' association of New York city. Its special study was the pollution of the waters of the vicinity. In the course of its investigation fly cages were placed underneath the piers all along the water front. For three months these traps were emptied daily, their captures were counted, and a careful examination was made according to the most approved bacteriological methods. The 110,925 flies thus captured were found to be covered with dangerous bacteria, principally those causing intestinal diseases. A single fly carried in its mouth or on its legs more than 100,000 fecal bacteria. Where the sewage was most abundant the flies were thickest.

The report does not suggest any method of checking the fly pest. It sets forth its observations with tabulations and charts showing comparative curves. These observations seem so conclusive that the subject should be followed up with care in order that effective measures may be taken in a war of extermination. Much may be accomplished by better sanitation. But if the common fly is so dangerous to health and life as it now is understood to be, its ravages should be checked. Householders ought to be made to see how important it is that they should carry on a persistent fight against this pest. The more money they spend

on screens and in keeping flies away from articles of food in other ways the smaller will their doctors' bills be. The health department inspectors should be the leaders of a popular crusade against flies.—Chicago "Tribune."



A DOCTOR OF BUGTOWN.

The Awkward Boy.

President Hughes, of De Pauw University, has taken the subject in hand and done justice to it, says Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

He has divided the life of the average boy into three periods, or stages—the unconscious, the awkward, and the maturely conscious—but the second stage only is the one which has an interest for us here. With regard to this period President Hughes remarks:

"Now, what the boy needs at this time is adroit sympathy. If you are at some social gathering and you see some boy standing near the door, suffering like a modern martyr, go to him and make him forget that he has hands, feet, a collar that gorges him, clothes that are too big for him, and for just a minute let him be a human being. He may also need an appeal to his self-respect at this period. As a matter of fact, no man can think too much of himself. We do not have the one-thousandth part of the self-respect that we ought to have. And the boy at this time needs to have real tribute paid to his personality, so that he will feel that after all, he is somebody in the world."

Nothing could be truer than this. If there is a time in the life of a boy when he should have a large share of affection and respect and flattery—when he should be held up to himself as a really superior person—it is when he is passing through this awkward stage, for it is at this time that he is most sensitive, and most impressionable, and most inclined to think well or ill of his kind and the world in general.

He does not invite affection, or kindness, or even charity at this period. He is more likely to repel all of them. But if he is approached in the proper spirit, and reasoned with in the proper tone of voice, and advised by the right person, he will soon become easier himself, and will gradually fall out of the way of making everybody around him miserable.

He knows that he is awkward—knows it better than those who apologize for him, better than those who make fun of him—and he is resentful because of it. He would give the world if he could only be as self-contained as the milkman, or the gas man, or even his father, and if he had his choice between the diamond mines of Africa and the ability to look calm and cool when a woman smiled at him he would choose the latter.

He has not the satisfaction of knowing it and he would not believe it if told, but he will learn some day that his awkwardness and freckles and all the characteristics of the period have never yet prevented and never can prevent true merit from coming to the top, and that it is the awkward boy who usually becomes the suave and successful man and has money to lend to the man who grew up from a dandified and self-satisfied youth.

So be kind to the awkward boy. He will not need your kindness very long, and there is no telling when you may need his.

A lady was about to buy water melons of a peddler when she asked "are they fresh?" Her little boy standing near asked, "Were they born yesterday?"—Reported by Green's Fruit Grower reader.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia, or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 704-7 Carey Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has no interest in anything to sell, only a desire to tell those afflicted how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Profits of Gambling.

The gross income from the gambling tables of Monte Carlo to the company owning and controlling them is \$4,400,000 for the past year. In their annual statement is shown a list of expenses as follows:

"Annual payments to Prince of Monaco, \$250,000; to the treasuries of Monaco, \$200,000; army, guard of honor, carabinieri and police, \$70,000; bishop, clergy, and educational religious bodies, \$60,000; Law courts, judge and officers, \$15,000; annual contribution to the reserve fund, \$200,000; salaries of directors, high official and agents, \$175,000; croupiers, "pompier" police, personal and general expenses, \$250,000; repairs and depreciations, \$50,000; secret service fund, \$25,000; theater, orchestra and amusements, \$165,000; "Publicity" subventions to the press, \$400,000; prizes for pigeon shooting, Nice races, carnival charities, \$75,000; the "Viatcum," assisting losers, \$40,000; pensioners of the bank, \$25,000."

My attention is called to \$60,000 paid to the bishop, clergy and educational religious bodies, \$15,000 paid to law courts, judges and officers, and the secret service found \$25,000. Why should the bishop, clergy and educational religious bodies have anything to do with the revenue from these gambling tables? It looks as though possibly this \$60,000 was paid as hush money. This is certainly tainted money.

Buttercups Poison.

As a result of his five years of work on the subject, Dr. Chalfant is shortly to have presented in Congress a bill providing for a law which will make the United States government a party to a united war on the buttercup.

His bill will provide for a systematic covering of all pastures with what is known as "Government whitewash," and which consists of a mixture of salt and limewater.

This is advised by the Department of Agriculture as a disinfectant, and is also valuable as a fertilizer. It would speedily do away with the buttercup, which dies quickly under such an application.

Dr. Chalfant says that the effect of such a campaign would be an immediate reduction in the cases of cancer, and a decrease in the number of cases known now as measles, chicken pox, etc. The physician argues that none of these troubles come from causes within the body, but are the result of poisons taken into the body as food, or assimilated, as for instance by contact with or inhaling the fumes of buttercups.

The popularity of the buttercup will have passed forever if Dr. Chalfant is sustained in his charge that from its stem and petal comes the poison that brings in its train the horrors of cancer and allied diseases.

Watering the Lawn.—It is a fallacy to proceed with the watering of a lawn on the basis that it is not good for the grass to wet it while the sun is shining. If watering is done as it should be it will make very little difference whether the day is bright or cloudy. Mere sprinkling is detrimental in any event and is to be avoided especially on bright days. This method of "watering" a lawn is undoubtedly the cause of much trouble experienced in obtaining the best results where conditions would seem to indicate that they should be easily attained. Instead of spraying a thin mist-like spray over the lawn, see to it that the ground is soaked; in other words, when you do apply enough so that the water will soak in the ground, saturating it for a depth of two or three inches at least. Remember that the roots of grasses as well as other plants seek moisture where it is to be found. If you persist in lightly sprinkling your lawn the roots, instead of penetrating to the cooler depth, will persist in remaining on the surface, where they will soon become dry and baked by the sun. If on the other hand, the roots find what they require at a depth of six or eight inches or a foot below the surface of the soil, they will make a growth in that direction to obtain it.—"Yard and Garden."

My Friend Green: I just read in the Fruit Grower about your deaf friend. I have a deaf comrade friend, of the Civil war veterans, who was made deaf by the roar of cannon. He is a great worker in his garden, two blocks from my place. Calls to see me quite often, always good natured, and social. Always has his ear-trumpet, can laugh and joke at all times. Rooms and boards himself. Keeps his garden clean and neat. Always ready to entertain callers, of which he has many, and it is a treat to go and visit him.—M. A. Holt.

"Moderation is the best temperance; Temperance is the best diet; and Diet is the best doctor."

"But for life the universe were nothing; and all that has life requires nourishment."

RHEUMATISM

Let us send you to TRY FREE, our new \$1.00 External Treatment, which is Curing Thousands.

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FRED K. DYER, Cor. Sec.

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Magic Foot Drafts are curing many of the toughest cases on record—chronics of 30 and 40 years suffering after doctors, baths and medicines had utterly failed.

Let Magic Foot Drafts cure you. Just send your address. Return mail will bring the Drafts. Try them. Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. We take your word.

We couldn't make such an offer if the Drafts were not a real cure, for no one pays until satisfied. Let us send you a pair. Magic Foot Draft Co., 879 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Write today.

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FREE TREATMENT

For



Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Failing Sight.

Read Our Free Offer.

Here is the most liberal offer ever made. We will send absolutely free prepaid, one month's medicines and treatment to any person in the United States or Canada suffering from Catarrh in any form or Deafness, Head Noises, Ulcerated ears, Sore throat or sore, weak inflamed eyes or any eye disease or failure of sight. We are doing this so you can try our celebrated Absorption remedies and see for yourself how easy it is to be cured.

Don't Send Us Any Money.

Just describe the disease or weakness that you have—we will give a special diagnosis of your case and send the proper medicines to give you quick relief and cure. We are restoring hearing to people who had been deaf twenty and thirty years or suffered with Head Noises or Catarrh and Discharging ears or chronic eye disease and partial blindness. These medicines are mild, antiseptic, healing and absorbing. A hundred thousand people have used them and we say positively,

Catarrh, Deafness and Eye Diseases Can Be Cured

If the tissues still remain uninjured from the disease, our Absorption Treatment should restore your hearing or your eyesight practically perfect without pain or danger. We don't ask you to spend any money to try this treatment. All we ask of you is to send us a description of your case and if we think you are curable by our remedies, we send you the treatment—place it in your hands and prove to you what they are before you are asked to pay.

This is not a few days trial treatment. But, one whole month's medicines delivered right in your hands. We could not afford to do this if we did not have perfect faith and faith theory that these diseases could be completely cured.

We Will Spend \$50,000 Giving Away This Treatment

no matter who has treated you or where you live or how much you have suffered—don't hesitate to write to us—let us cure you. Let us make your eyesight and hearing perfect or cure you of any chronic disease you may be suffering with of the eye, ear, nose or throat.

FREE BOOK. We will send you free our big illustrated book "Perfect Sight and Hearing" that tells you all about the Absorption Treatment and its Theory and gives you the history of hundreds of remarkable cures. Write us to-day; you may not have this free offer again. Cure yourself at home as thousands of others have done. Address

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Des Moines, Iowa.

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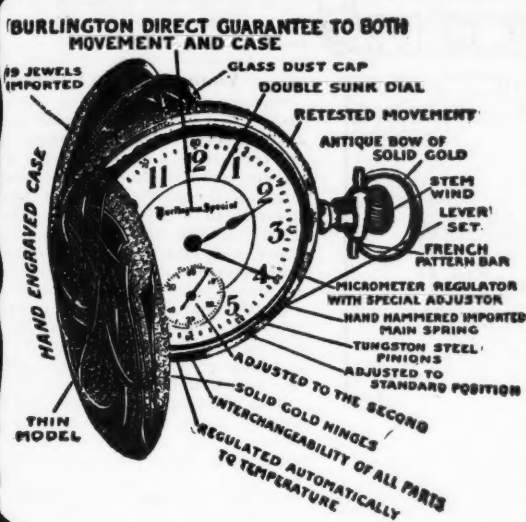
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My latest anything I Most cases 30 days. No , no experi- ed persons experiments. varicocele, ure and uri- lustrated or by letter. BUFFALO, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY NOW



YOUR OPPORTUNITY on the great- est, most stupendous anti-trust offer ever made in the watch business.

WRITE for the free book which tells of this offer and explains our reasons.

Our direct offer on the world's finest watch sweeps away competi- tion. Our offer direct to the public is such that everybody who wants a first-class, top-notch time piece will snatch at this chance. No dealer in trust prices can stop us now.

OUR DIRECT OFFER:

While this offer lasts we will send our highest grade Burlington watch—the world's standard—the famous Bur- lington Special—direct to any responsible man or woman in the United States at the same rock-bottom price that the wholesale jewelers must pay; guaranteed rock-bottom price—choice of lady's or gentleman's size, open face or hunting case.

Trust methods de- fied. Wholesale and retail jewelers fought to a stand still. No more "contracts" to keep up fancy prices on the better grade of watches! No more "selling systems" to worry the smaller and better factory.

NO MONEY DOWN

We ship the watch on approval, prepaid. You do not risk one cent, you pay nothing unless you want to keep this time piece. You know we have issued a thousand dollar challenge to the Elgin and Waltham to make a competitive test. They have not accepted the challenge. Now we want you to make that test. We want you to see the Burlington Special and compare it with the fancy priced watches. Then return the watch and tell us what you think. We pay express charges both ways—you do not pay one cent and you are under no obligation whatsoever.

You Don't Have to Buy It but if after seeing this grand timepiece you want it at the same price the wholesale jeweler must pay, you can keep it either for cash or at \$2.50 a month—the easiest monthly payments at the rock-bottom price.

WE DON'T CARE WHAT IT COSTS US, we are determined to win this fight. You get the benefit.

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for the free Burlington book. This book is free, prepaid. It ex- plains in full. Send postal or letter, or your name and address on the coupon today—just your name and address—that is all.

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BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Please send me without obligation and prepaid your free book on watches and your copy of full particulars of your cash or \$2.50 a month plan on the Burlington Watch.

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want to tell all who are afflicted with Asthma and Hay Fever what cured me after forty-six years of suffering. Write me and learn of some- thing for which you will be grateful the rest of your life.

G. F. ALEXANDER,
461 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.

This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treat- ment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' expe- rience on receipt of 25 cents. French flexible catheters, best of all, sent post- paid for 70 cents each. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

ECZEMA

TETTER ITCH Treatment Worth \$1.00 **Free To Try**

We have the greatest Eczema and Skin Disease treatment in the world and want to prove it to you. Send your name and address, we will send a complete treatment by return mail. Use it ac- cording to directions and if it benefits, send us \$1.00. Thou- sands have already been cured. It heals the unsightly sores, stops the itching, and removes every trace of the trouble.

Send No Money No matter what you have already tried, or how many years you have suffered, grasp this opportunity. Send your name and address to- day. If any of your neigh- bors and friends are afflic- ted, tell them to write.

Address, **Grace Medical Co.,** 316 Phillips Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Special Notice If you are suffering a great deal and you do not wish to wait a few days while you write to us, go to any first-class drug store and buy Crown Eczema T-ment for \$1.00.

The Missing Men.

At the late Publishers' Convention held in New York city the following ques- tions were asked of various editors:

"What has become of the funny man who used to write about the mother-in-law dropping in unexpectedly on the family?"

"What has become of the mirthful chap who used to come out in the fall with a tale of putting up the coal stove, and in the spring with a tale of moving it up- stairs, downstairs or into the back yard?"

"The man who wrote about the rail- road sandwich—where is he? Where is the sandwich? Where are the graves of those who laughed themselves to death over his joke—always the same joke?"

"And the man who used to convulse the country with his story of running across the back yard of a dark night and saving his neck on a clothesline—is he living or dead? Did he at last saw his own head off on that much-used clothes- line?"

"And there was the husband who helped clean house in the spring and started to move a bureau up or down- stairs. It always got the better of him about the middle of the stairs, and with one wild yell to his wife he was rolled over and over and made a wreck of. Where is he now?"

"And the man who decided that the cel- lar needed whitewashing and started in so bravely, to get his eyes filled with the compound at the third stroke of the brush and lay it off on his wife? Is he here with us yet?"

"And the man who tried to hang a screen door? And the man who did some spring painting? And the man who tried to get a barrel of vinegar down cellar unaided? Where are they? Have you seen them of late? Do you know where they can be found?"

And each and every publisher appealed to shook his head in a sad and solemn way and let a tear roll down his cheek in memory of the good men gone.

Where Fortunes Grow on Trees.

In the Rogue river valley in Southern Oregon, F. H. Hopkins, in 1907, made a profit of \$19,000 off sixteen acres of Win- ter Nells pears—\$1,187.50 an acre. So writes H. S. Gray in the "Technical World" Magazine for July. In the same valley, G. H. Hover bought ten acres of pear orchard at \$560 an acre. Fifteen months later the crop brought him \$9,600. Eight years ago J. L. Dumass set out 50 acres of apples near Dayton in the Walla Walla district of Southeastern Washington. In the summer of 1907, he bought 50 acres of apple orchard ad- joining his property, at an investment of \$18,000. The apples he picked from these 50 acres that season sold for \$16,- 000, and the total crop from the 100 acres realized \$52,000—a return to the owner of \$40,000.

The statements are incontrovertible, but you instantly demand: "What is the explanation?"

A climate and soil that are capable of rearing such monsters as the redwood trees and the sequoias, which render measurements of vegetable growth in other regions of this country puny and scant, account in part for these bewil- dering figures.

But there are obscure valleys, narrow and diminutive, mere pockets, between huge mountains, where in the past no plant worthy of cultivation has found

so much as a root-hold. And it is in many just such spots as these that the returns per acre are the hugest. Irriga- tion, in such cases, is the remaining factor that explains the mystery—irri- gation, which brings to the barren soil, full of wonderful potentialities, water, that element which is to render it so marvelously productive.

Don't Understand.

A brief extract from Professor Pyle's paper, which is worthy of study by all elementary and secondary school teach- ers:

Our pupils come to us with a sur- prisingly vague understanding of natural laws even though qualitatively ex- pressed. What few definite notions they have about physical phenomena are often most erroneous. They all think that smoke settles on a humid day because the atmosphere is heavy, that the chim- ney draws air from the kitchen into the stove to make the draft, that an engine does work, that bodies in motion come to rest of themselves, that a horse pulls harder upon the wagon in drawing it than the wagon pulls upon the horse, that a body floats because it is lighter than the liquid or gas it floats in, that dew falls, that steam is visible, that ice is never colder than the freezing point, that water boils because the heat con- tinually drives air out of it, that a per- petual-motion machine is a most reason- able thing, that ice keeps a refrigerator cold because the ice itself is cold, the melting of it being a most unfortunate thing, that opening a door in winter lets in the cold, etc. There seems no limit to it when we study these third-year boys and girls well enough to appreciate their actual state of knowledge. They are without exaggeration almost as ignorant of the true nature of common physical phenomena as the Irish servant who in the morning opened the shutters to let out the dark.

The practical questions in this brief ex- cept, with their clearly implied solutions, are of interest to many children of larger growth, for they have to do, as Professor Pyle aptly says, with the simple, ordi- nary affairs of life.

New Jersey Notes.

Question—How late will it do to spray with scalecide?

Prof. Smith—It will do no harm as long as the buds are not actually open, even if they are well swollen.

Question—Will it do to allow a Bart- lett pear orchard badly blighted to re- main till the new wood starts, and then spray with scalecide?

Mr. Collins—The dead wood should be cut out in winter and burned, to get rid of the spores. Do not spray too late, as the spray will burn the buds. Hold-over blight should be cut out at least 18 inches into the new wood. Dead blight need cause no alarm, as it is not danger- ous.

Is the apple blight close kin to the pear blight?

Mr. Bancroft—We have had no serious loss from the apple blight. It is not as fatal as the pear blight, but is said to be of the same kind.

What is the best blackberry to grow for market?

Mr. Lovett—The Ward is very similar to Mersereau, but is much the better to grow, as it is much more prolific.

Villa to Let: Says the owner to a pos- sible tenant, "This room is so damp we have been obliged to use it as a guest room."

Arraignment of the Saloon.

Governor J. Frank Hanly says: "Per- sonally, I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its men- tal blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its intolerance. I hate it for its arrogance. I hate it for its hypocrisy, for its cant and craft and false pretense. I hate it for its commercialism, for its greed and avarice, for its sordid love of gain at any price.

"I hate it for its domination in politics, for its corrupting influence in civica affairs I hate it for its incessant effort to de- bauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men. I hate it for its utter disregard of law, for its ruthless trampling of the solemn compacts of state constitutions.

"I hate it for the load it straps to labor's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might-have-beens. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused. I hate it for the alms- houses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its count- less graves in potters' fields.—Corrected from Hanly's copy sent me for use at my discretion.—E. L. Hyde.

Wants Currency Like Shinplasters.

Why can't we have a currency of small denominations such as we had in the latter '60's and early '70, commonly called "shin plasters?" The country is filling up with people from the city along R. F. D. routes and we often wish to send away small amounts in answer to advertisements or in payment for some small purchase or subscription to a paper or magazine. As it now is, we have to wait till we go to town and buy a money order, which is a source of no small ex- pense in the course of time. Besides, the thing desired may be needed badly and at once. If we could just inclose a "shin plaster" and send while in the notion it would get money into circula- tion which if delayed till one of the family went to town would be forgotten or neglected.

Please put this before your rural read- ers for discussion and let us see if the right thing can not be done to bring about an issue of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cent "shin plasters" for the convenience of the rapidly growing and not-to-be- ignored R. F. D. dweller.—George W. Higby, a Subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower.

Horse Book Free.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 11 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has recently is- sued a larger and more complete edition of his reference book, "How To Re- move Blemishes" which will be sent post- paid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal to- day addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.

Waste no tears Upon the blotted record of lost years, But turn the leaf, and smile, oh smile, to see The fair white pages that remain for thee. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Daughter of the Revolution

Continued from Page Three.

stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself and to posterity is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall at 9 o'clock, this day, (at which hour bells will be rung) to make united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most detestable measure of administration.

"Boston, November 29th, 1773."

As Deborah meditated upon their meaning her cheeks flushed and her pace quickened. Hurrying home she deposited her basket in the kitchen. Two steps at a time brought her flushed and breathless at Mistress Prescott's door. Almost before she heard the answer to her knock, she threw open the door exclaiming:

"Oh, Mistress Prescott!" but she stopped quite as suddenly as she began. "I crave your pardon, I did not know—I thought you were alone."

"You are quite excusable, my dear Stephen, this is Deborah."

Bowing low, as Deborah courtesied, Stephen said:

"I hope you feel as well met with Stephen, as I do with Deborah."

"I at least, know him as he used to be. I am pleased to have the opportunity of judging him as he is now, and if he is half as good as he was when he was a boy," Deborah glanced mischievously at Mistress Prescott, "I am sure we shall be friends."

Deborah found herself wondering how she could be so at ease with a stranger. As her imagination had pictured him Stephen was tall and broad-shouldered; but never had she dreamed that a face could be so strong and yet so kind.

"Oh!" exclaimed Deborah, remembering the news which a few minutes before she had been so anxious to relate, "the meeting, do you know about it?"

"Yes," answered Mistress Prescott, "Stephen has just told me."

"And are you going?" questioned Deborah, turning toward Stephen and seating herself on the arm of Mistress Prescott's chair.

"Yes," replied Stephen, glancing at his watch, "and I must soon depart, for I promised to meet Dr. Lloyd."

"And you will remember everything that happens, that we may know our part?"

"I shall remember everything," answered Stephen, looking straight into Deborah's eyes, "because the decisions of to-day will bear strongly upon the future of the Colonies, and because I shall hope to have the pleasure of relating them to you later. And now, if you will bid me leave, I will say to you both, 'Good morning.'"

(To be continued.)

A Visit to an English Orchard.

("Country Life's" representative visits an orchard near Liverpool). This orchardist grew apples that took nearly all premiums when exhibited at the fruit shows, and the object of the visit was to learn how the owner could produce such excellent fruit.

He found it located about three miles from Liverpool. The soil—a distinct yellow sand stone, covered with a few feet of rich dark dirt. As to location—it was under the shelter of a strip of woods; and as to the surface—there was a gentle fall just enough to insure proper drainage. To those who associate the size of a tree with that of its fruit, the trees on this plantation would surprise you, there being few trees six feet high and many of them considerably less.

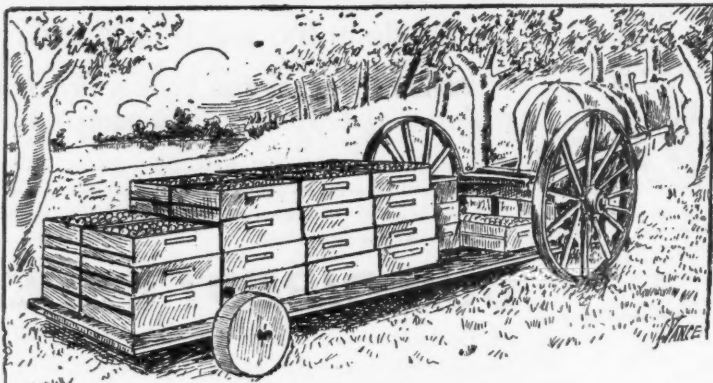
They were planted just sufficiently far apart to allow free movement between them. We look for apples at the top of the tree but we found in this orchard the process considerably reversed, for the branches were bending beneath their burden of fruit only two feet from the ground. Another surprise experienced was the drastic way the knife had been used. Though no believer in summer pruning, he did it sufficiently early in the autumn to allow the sap on its way back to visit and strengthen the fruit buds of the next year; so, during September, while still bearing, all the new wood was cut back to within two or three eyes of the parent branch reminding one of the plants in a tomato house when fruiting is well advanced.

We think one of the secrets in producing such excellent fruit was due to the fact that plenty of rich top dressing, and during the dry season a plentiful watering, with manure water, was used.

Why He Swore Off.—"Whit way bae ye g'en ower smokin', Donal?"

"Weel, it's such sic' a pleasure after a', for ye ken a buddy's ain't tobacco costs ower muckle; and if ye're smokin' another buddy's, ye hae to ram er pipe sae tight it'll nae draw."—Punch.

Farming Department



WAGON FOR HAULING FRUIT FLATS.

John Craig writing in the "Tribune Farmer" describes a handy orchard truck similar to that shown in the illustration. After mentioning the necessity for careful handling of various kinds of apples, he says that if barreled, hauled to the grading house and repacked there is a great probability that a considerable percentage of them will show bruises. The somewhat shallow trays shown, while a little awkward to handle, obviate in large measure the bruising, but at the same time they require special means of transportation. The vehicle, as the picture shows, consists of a pair of cartwheels with shafts, to which is attached a platform resting on low block wheels. These wheels are home made, and came from a serviceable elm log in the farmyard. Much labor is saved in the handling of the fruit with this homely contrivance.

The Harvest for 1908.

The condition of the various crops investigated by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1908 is as follows:

Note: In the following percentages the basis is 100 per cent. 100 per cent. would mean a perfect crop.

The average condition on July 1st of spring and winter wheat combined was 83.9-10 per cent. On July 1, 1907, it was 87.8-10 per cent.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1st was 85.7-10 per cent. On July 1, 1907, it was 80.0-10 per cent.

The average condition of the corn crop on July 1st was 82.8-10 per cent., as compared with 82.2-10 per cent. on July 1, 1907. During the year 1908 the number of acres planted to corn throughout the United States was 100,996,000, an increase of 1,065,000 acres over last year.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1st was 89.4-10 per cent. The average condition of spring wheat on July 1, 1907, was 91.4-10 per cent.

The average condition of barley on July 1st was 86.2-10 per cent. The average condition of barley on July 1, 1907, was 84.4-10 per cent.

The average condition of rye on July 1st was 91.2-10 per cent. The average condition of rye on July 1, 1907, was 91.3-10 per cent.

The acreage of potatoes is estimated at 3,198,000 acres, or 74,000 acres more than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 89.6-10 per cent. The condition of the crop on July 1, 1907, was 91.5-10 per cent.

The acreage of tobacco is estimated at 763,000 acres, or 58,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 86.6-10 per cent. The condition of the crop on July 1, 1907, was 86.6-10 per cent.

The acreage of flax is estimated at 2,667,000 acres, or 207,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 92.5-10 per cent. The condition of the crop on July 1, 1907, was 93.2-10 per cent.

The average condition of the hay crop on July 1st was 92.6-10 per cent. The average condition of the hay crop on July 1, 1907, was 82.0-10 per cent.

The average condition of the apple crop on July 1st was 57.6-10 per cent. The condition of the apple crop on July 1, 1907, was 62.3-10 per cent.

The average condition of the rice crop is estimated at 92.9-10 per cent. The condition of the rice crop on July 1, 1907, was 88.7-10 per cent.

The average condition of the peach crop on July 1st was 69.7-10 per cent. The condition of the peach crop on July 1, 1907, was 35.7-10 per cent.

The average condition of the pear crop on July 1st was 69.7-10 per cent. The condition of the pear crop on July 1, 1907, was not given by the United States government.

The average condition of the grape crop on July 1st was 87.9-10 per cent. The condition of the grape crop on July 1, 1907, was 84.0-10 per cent.

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Cabbages, Onions, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Beans, Sorghum, Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, Hops, Hemp, Broom Corn, Peanuts, Oranges and Lemons are reported averaging from 80.4-10 per cent. to 92.9-10 per cent., which is fully equal to last year's crops.

10 Commandments for Horse Owners.

Codified for Popular use by Dr. Frank H. Miller, Veterinarian.

No. 1. Thou shalt have no pleasure in commanding from thy horse labor which is clearly inconsistent with his perfect health and well being.

No. 2. Thou shalt not make thine animal's life a story of pain simply because that power may be thine.

No. 3. Thou shalt not be unmindful that thy faithful horse was born in slavery which probably will not end. Thou hast the power, however, to emancipate him from much of the pain and misery of a life spent wholly in the service of others.

No. 4. Thou shalt not have done thy full duty in showing kindness to thine own animal alone; thy humanity must be sufficient to extend its saving grace to thy companions, less capable of feeling than thyself; for they, too, have been born in bondage and are to be redeemed.

No. 5. Thou shalt remember that "Mercy is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives and him that takes."

No. 6. Thou shalt honor thyself as well as thy father and thy mother, if these words abide with thee.

No. 7. Thou shalt not kill the spark of kindly instinct born in nearly all animals, and which needs only the magic touch of a kindly hand to break forth in a lasting fondness for the master.

No. 8. Thou shalt not commit thy horse to the care of another whom thou knowest to be inexperienced and incompetent or unwilling to treat him kindly, lest that person's sins be charged against thee.

No. 9. Thou shalt not steel thy heart against thy better judgment and in moments of passion inflict physical suffering on thy true friend, more especially since he himself, through no fault of his own, is completely at thy mercy, even for food and shelter.

No. 10. Thou shalt not bear thine own burden with complete and becoming submission until thou hast learned how much heavier it might have been hadst thou been born a horse to bear it under the lash of a merciless master.

Some Farmers are Up to Date.—Electric lighted farm homes, barns and feed yards, are coming to be no uncommon things in the west. A lighting plant is not only a convenience but reduces the fire hazard by doing away with milking by lantern light and climbing around in feed yards and hay mows with dangerous lanterns.

Gasoline engines are also becoming almost a necessity on the modern farm. They are doing all the big things which the farmers formerly used their horses and borrowed their neighbors' horses to do as well as all the little things which tired the women and boys.

All over the west farmers are buying automobiles, which have become so practical that they can depend on them for quick and long trips, saving their horses for work in the field which cannot yet be done by electricity, gasoline or petroleum.

These three modern conveniences and necessities help make up the equipment of the modern farmer and recognizing this the National Corn Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Dec. 9 to 19, has secured a gasoline engine, dynamo and switchboard which will be given by a Michigan manufacturer for the best half bushel of wheat in the milling test—the entries to be open to the world. The gasoline

engine of the outfit may be used for any purpose for which power is needed about the farm and then run the dynamo at night, making ample light for house and barns.

An automobile worth \$600 has been offered for the best bushel of corn on the ear and the entries for this are also to be open to the world.

Young Trees in Summer.

The first summer after the young fruit tree has been transplanted from the nursery to its permanent place in the orchard is a critical period in its existence and it is hardly too much to say that on its growing during this period depends in a great measure the future value of the tree. If its growth is checked at this time its full development will probably never be realized. Much of the first season's success or failure will, of course, depend upon the care with which the transplanting was done in the spring, and yet attention in the summer is necessary to bring the tree through in the best condition.

The greatest danger the tree will encounter is the scalding effect of the mid-summer sun and the weakening of its vitality by the drying of the earth about its roots. The injury thus occasioned may be very much lessened by keeping the soil about the roots fine and covered with a good thick mulch. The mulching should extend as far from the trunk as the roots run, and will be all the more beneficial if it extends beyond the ends of the roots as a greater amount of the soil will be kept moist.

The young tree also needs to be kept free from insects as these pests are more capable of injuring the tender trees and the latter are less able to withstand their attacks. Newly set trees as well as those of medium size frequently require light pruning during the summer season to give them the proper form. Of course care must be taken not to remove enough to check the growth of the trees. A little attention given at frequent intervals during the summer will keep the young trees growing, will prevent much of their nutriment being expended in growing crooked or straggling branches and tufted masses of shoots, will check the depredations of insects and in other ways assist in the development of perfect trees.—"Orange Judd Farmer."

Handling Peaches for Market.

I pick my fruit in peck baskets, picking nothing but the perfect, well-matured fruit, and just as the specimen is beginning to soften, so that by the next morning it is ready for the retail trade. The peach is a perishable fruit, and to enjoy its rich, luscious saccharine taste, which it can only acquire by fully maturing on the tree, it must have a near market and quick and careful conveyance for the consumer to enjoy all of these qualities, which make it at once the most luscious, healthful and popular fruit in our market.

In hot weather I aim to pick each tree every day, and never longer than every other day, and I am from two to four weeks in handling every variety. One year I was four weeks handling my Elbertas, and picked peaches six days in the week. I try to have trustworthy, experienced men for my pickers and for the packers I prefer girls.

Bees Helpful.

Professor U. P. Hedrick says that the fruit grower who complains of bees is ungrateful. The bee takes nothing. A crop of honey removes no fertility from the soil, nor substance nor flavor from the fruit, nor even the fragrance from the flower. Multitudes of bees may store their hives with "choicely-culled sweets" from your orchard, and you may take it and feast yourself on the apple-blossom-flavored honey, or you may sell it for dollars and cents, yet neither your trees nor your farm is the loser by one penny's worth. If the bees take a little toll from the fruit, what of it? Should they not be repaid for officiating at the nuptials of your fruit blossoms?

A ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING.

Labor saving devices are constantly being discovered, and one of the most important for farmers has been the development of a new type of roofing which does not require continual painting to keep it tight.

The leader in this new development is Amattite Roofing, which has a surface of real mineral matter. The pitch in which this mineral is imbedded is so adhesive that the mineral surface will not wash off. After an Amattite Roof is laid there is nothing more to do to it. It is not necessary to look after it each year for painting or patching, and all the labor and cost of coating the roof is done away with.

The manufacturers of Amattite are glad to show samples of their materials, and these may be obtained by a postal card request addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

HAVE YOU?

1.-Pain in Your Back

- 2.—Too frequent desire to Urinate. 3.—Burning or Obstruction of Urine.
4.—Pain or Soreness in the Bladder. 5.—Prostatic Trouble. 6.—Gas or
Pain in the Stomach. 7.—General Debility, Weakness, Dizziness. 8.—
Constipation or Liver Trouble. 9.—Pain or Soreness under Right
Ribs. 10.—Swelling in any part of the body. 11.—Palpitation
or Pain around the Heart. 12.—Pain in the Hip Joint. 13.—
Pain in the Neck or Head. 14.—Pain or Soreness in
the Kidneys. 15.—Pain or Swelling of the Joints.
16.—Pain and Swelling of the Muscles. 17.—
Pain and Soreness in Nerves. 18.—Acute
or Chronic Rheumatism.

Then Take Your Pen or
Pencil and Fill Out the

FREE

Treatment Blank
in the lower
right hand
corner
of this
page



**The
Kidneys
Are to Blame**

THE first good reason why you must fill out and send me the treatment blank below at once, if you have any one or more of the above symptoms, is this:

As you, no doubt, must and do realize by this time, these bone, muscle and nerve tortures of yours, the heart and stomach, bladder and rheumatic troubles with which you suffer, spring, in all likelihood, directly from a pair of weak or overworked kidneys, and that being the case, if you are to receive a positive, lasting cure of these symptoms—profit by a quick return to vigorous health—be, once more, free from pain, free from aches, free from weakness, free from debility—your kidneys must be restored to their natural health and strength.

That this can be done for you, that you can be made fit to perform the duties and enjoy the pleasures of life once more—whether you be man or woman, whether your ailment be recent or of long standing, whether you be rich or poor, robust or delicate, young or old, hopeful or hopeless—I propose to prove to you absolutely beyond a doubt, and likewise—free.

That is the first reason why you must mail me the treatment blank—it brings you, free, a safe and pleasant, but deeply searching and healing treatment for your kidneys—whence come many of the worst symptoms of backache, headache, feebleness, rheumatism and bladder trouble.

**T. Frank
Lynott,
M. D.**



**You
Want a
Quick Cure**

THE second good reason why you must fill out and send me the treatment blank below at once, if you have any one or more than one of the above symptoms, is this:

With this free treatment I will undertake to prove to you that you can be cured quickly. Suppose you are suffering right now? What would you not give, I ask you, to be almost instantly relieved of those mind and body weakening pains?

Therefore you must send me the blank at once for I propose to prove to you by means of the treatment I shall send you free—that you can be readily and radically cured. I propose to prove to you that the aches and pains and wretchedness and misery that now make life a burden to you can be almost instantly relieved; and that not by harsh or poisonous or narcotic or slimy, greasy, bitter or abominable medicines of any kind, but by a mild and pleasant combination of vegetable remedies that will soothe and heal your overworked and weakened kidneys, and so bring your troubles to an end, by removing the cause of them.

I will undertake to prove to you by the treatment I shall send you free, that you suffer vainly and unnecessarily and that not only a perfect cure, but a perfect and a quick cure is possible in your case.

**T. Frank
Lynott,
M. D.**

**FINDS
NEW KIDNEY CURE**

**Dr. T. Frank Lynott, N.Y. Specialist,
discovers Remarkable Remedy.**

At last a perfect, harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the University City of New York and the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York City, but now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very simple quick-acting formula which has already been approved by the best doctors. Last night Dr. Lynott read a paper on the treatment of kidney troubles that proved a revelation to those present. Dr. Lynott was highly praised for his deeply interesting paper, but is liable to criticism for allowing his new treatment to be advertised, especially as he was advertising a free treatment on an introductory offer. Dr. Lynott, however, explained that this free treatment offer was not so much for patients in the big cities as for the people in villages and country districts who have access only to country doctors. Many of these country doctors, Dr. Lynott explained, were not posted on up-to-date methods of cure, and in fact were jealous of the more educated physicians in cities; so to make quick work of introducing the treatment that doctors must recognize as the proper remedy for kidney trouble, he decided to offer it free to people in the country; though not indefinitely.



**You
Want a
Home Cure**

THE third good reason why you must fill out and send me the treatment blank below, if you have any one or more than one of the above symptoms, is this:

By relieving at once in this simple manner the manifold aches and pains that now assail you, I will not only prove that you can be cured quickly, readily and surely, but also that you can be cured simply, that is to say easily, in the quiet and privacy of your own home.

Do you wish to pay doctors' bills indefinitely to no effect—do you want to linger on unbenefited—do you wish to waste further time, patience and money on the incompetent efforts of quacks? No—you want to get well—perfectly and completely well—as quickly as Nature can be helped back to health—and you want to accomplish this, if you can, without expense, in your own home.

That you can be cured I will undertake to prove to you by the treatment I shall send. And, furthermore, I will undertake to prove to you it can be done by yourself. There is no mystery in my methods. I will show you how to cure yourself at home. I will not only send you the remedy you need but I will tell you what it is. I will inform you as to its composition and instruct you how to use it so that you may actually cure yourself—wisely and intelligently cure yourself—at home.

**T. Frank
Lynott,
M. D.**

From
Chicago
Inter Ocean
of December 7.



**You
Want Free
Proof of Cure**

THE fourth good reason why you must fill out and send me the treatment blank below, at once, if you have any one or more than one of the above symptoms, is this:

I send you, free, all you need, to prove that you can be cured quickly and at home of your weakened kidney ailments, whether they be in your bladder, joints, muscles, bones or tissues. I will act for you both as doctor and as druggist. I will give you—give you freely—all the personal and modern medical advice you need, and I will provide the treatment, as well—free. Fill out the treatment blank below, indicate your symptoms by using the numbers in the table of symptoms, and I will send you not only a scientific and practical opinion on your case, which elsewhere you would have to pay a good round sum to obtain, but also a treatment based on your symptoms, so skilfully and modernly prepared to meet and cure your special sort of trouble that your relief should be practically instantaneous and your eventual cure no more than a matter of course.

Simply send me the information regarding your case on the blank below—using the numbers on the table above—and I will do all the rest—send you both treatment and the advice to meet and overcome your special symptoms, absolutely free. No letter is needed, unless you wish to write one, and you must not send any money.

**T. Frank
Lynott,
M. D.**

"Any sick person who fails to write at once for this absolutely free treatment has no right to complain longer of illness. If you are seeking a cure, answer this liberal offer in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER."



**This
Proof of
Cure is FREE**

THE fifth good reason why you must fill out and send me the treatment blank below, if you have any one or more than one of the above symptoms, is this:

I send you this treatment free. I send it to you carefully wrapped, sealed, secure from observation, prepaid and absolutely free. I ask no money for it—I will accept nothing. I send it to you free. This means what it says. The treatment and the advice are free. Fill out and mail the treatment blank to me—that is all—and my professional opinion on your case as well as the remedy for your ailment that I propose shall prove you can be quickly and easily cured at home and that by your own efforts—will reach you without costing you one penny, either now or hereafter.

Simply fill out the blank as directed, adding any other details you may see fit, and a treatment for your special case, a sovereign remedy for weak, unruly kidneys—designed to prove to you that you can be relieved almost instantly, and cured quickly at home by your own efforts without mystery or the use of dangerous drugs—will be sent you without a cent of cost to you—without charge or obligation, or prejudice or expense on your part, of any kind or character.

**T. Frank
Lynott,
M. D.**

**DO
THIS:**

Fill Out the Treatment Blank To-day—That is all you have to do.

It is a simple act that costs you nothing but holds out the promise of much benefit to yourself. Fill out the Treatment Blank now—neither letter nor money is needed. I will send you the Proof Treatment for your case, sealed and prepaid, to your door, absolutely free.

FREE TREATMENT BLANK

What is Your Name? State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?

What Symptoms Have You? Give numbers from table above—that is all.

What is Your Age? Married

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The FREE treatment will then be sent at once, prepaid. Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and mail to

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 1980 Occidental Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Fun for the Family



"Poor fellow!" said a benevolent woman kindly, "what has brought you to this destitute condition?"

"My wife, mum."

"Your wife! How is that?"

"Well, you see, mum, I've found her three good jobs, and blessed if she ain't lost every one of 'em!"—Tit-Bits.

Elsie—"What is the matter with your little sister?" Gracie—"Chicken-pox, I believe." Elsie—"What makes you think that?" Gracie—"Cos I found two feathers in her bed this morning."

Methuselah was walking in his garden. "My goodness," he exclaimed, suddenly, "there's another flower on that century plant! Why, it seems but yesterday since I plucked a blossom from it."

He walked slowly toward an oak tree 200 years old which he had tenderly raised from an acorn.

"Ah, me," he mused, "how time flies."

Counsel (waxing eloquent)—Yes, and furthermore, your poor wife said you have not spoken to her for three years.

Defendant—Well, you see, I don't want to interrupt her.—Ally Sloper's "Half-Holiday."

"Hi, there!" called the owner of the land to the patient fisherman by the lakeside, "No, fishin' on these grounds!" "But I ain't fishin' on the grounds?" "But—you can't ketch fish in that lake!"

"I know I can't. Been here all day an' hain't had a nibble!"—Atlanta "Constitution."

"How do you like married life, Hark-er?"

"Well, I wish I had remained a bachelor. There is so much expense and so many breakdowns."

"Expense and breakdowns? Gracious, old chap, perhaps you bought an automobile license instead of a marriage license?"—"Wasp."

"John," said Mrs. Spenders, "I've got lots of things I want to talk to you about—"

"Glad to hear it," snapped her husband; "usually you want to talk to me about lots of things that you haven't got."—Press.

"My little girl was sitting on my lap, facing a mirror. After gazing intently at her reflection for some minutes she said: 'Papa, did God make you?'"

"Certainly, my dear," I told her.

"And did he make me too?"—taking another look in the mirror.

"Certainly, dear. What makes you ask?"

"Oh, I don't know. Seems to me he's doin' better work lately."—"To-Day."

"Miss Kitty, I've heard it said that a kiss without a moustache is like an egg without salt. Is that so?" asked the young man, who was desperately smitten.

"Well, really," answered Kitty, "I don't know—I can't tell—for in all my life I never—"

"Now, now, Miss Kitty."

"Never ate an egg without salt." continued Kitty.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

He Got a Lift.—"Hello, Turnips!" said an arrogant young man to a farmer driving along a country road. "Give a fellow a lift to Newton?" Without waiting for a reply he jumped into the cart: "I might as well ride with you as walk."

After two or three miles had been covered, the young man paused for a moment in his chatter, and remarked:

"It's more of a distance to Newton than I supposed."

"It is a good distance," answered the farmer.

Another twenty minutes passed, and then the young man inquired:

"About how far is it to Newton?"

"Well," replied the farmer, "keepin' straight on the way we're going now I'd sh'd say 'twould be a matter o'

twenty-five thousand miles or so; but if you was favorable t' gettin' out o' my cart and walkin' back, it isn't very much above eight miles."—"Pick-Me-Up."

An Undetermined Name.—Caller—"What's your name, little girl?"

Little Girl—"Dorothy."

Caller—"But what's your last name?"

Little Girl—"I don't know what it will be. I'm not married yet."—London "Globe."

The Jedge—Is yo' name Immanuel Baxter?

Immanuel—Yassah.

The Jedge—Well, you are charged by Officer Tucker with stealing a side of bacon at Walters' store last night.

Immanuel—Ah wants ter file a alibi.

The Jedge—What for?

Immanuel—Ah don't know, seh; Mistah Reg'nald James—he's a cold lawyeh—he done tol' me ter say dat.

The Jedge—Oh, I see. But why didn't you steal a ham? They're better than sides.

Immanuel—They wasn't no hams down dah.

The Jedge.—Thirty days.—Cleveland "Leader."

How the Money Went.—He pulled a sovereign out of his pocket and handed it to the gaunt, half starved looking mother, and told her to take it and spend it as she thought best.

A few days later he returned to see how the family were getting along. All the members in sight still looked poorly fed.

"Did you buy some groceries with that money?" he asked.

"Well, no," said the woman with some hesitation. "You see, it was the first time we had had so much money all at once, and it looked like such a good chance, that we went up and had a dozen cabinet-photographs taken."—Exchange.



"Things seem to be coming my way," said the young bird when the spider dropped into his beak.

"Yes, Marie," said Mrs. Gidday to her maid, "I do hate to have my husband kiss me after he comes from the barber's. I do so detest the odor of that brilliantine on his mustache."

"Do you really, ma'am?" replied the maid. "I rather like it."—Press.

"Do you close your eyes when you sleep?" said the lady to the blind man. "Oh, no, madame; we have a watchman that goes around and closes 'em for all of us at 10 o'clock."—Exchange.

"John," said Mrs. Tompkins, and there was a trace of tears in her eyes, "mother told me this morning that she wanted to be cremated."

"All right, Arabella," replied Mr. Tompkins cheerfully. "When will she be ready?"—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

Weary Walker—I allers knowed it! Tired Tatters—Knowned what?

Weary Walker—Wot dat sign over de way sez: "Cleaning and Dyeing."

Tired Tatters—Well, wot erbout it? Weary Walker—Why, I allers knowed dey went together.—Chicago "News."

Willie Calf—Why is that old cow always looking at herself in the pool and boasting of her graceful lines?

Johnny Calf—Why, haven't you heard the cause of her vanity? One of the city hunters mistook her for a deer.

Husband—"Many people at church this forenoon, dear?"

Wife—"Yes a large number."

"Good sermon?"

"Delightful."

"What was the text?"

"It was—it was, well, really, I have forgotten."

"My wife has lost the power of speech."

"Well, just see that she doesn't receive any sudden fright."

"Would that make her disability permanent?"

"No, it might restore her voice."—Houston "Post."



Ruddy Harvester Oil

For Harvesting Machines, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Feed Cutters, or any farm machinery, this will be found superior for all around use, and particularly on loose bearings. It is a heavy bodied oil, never turns rancid, never gums. Flows freely, no matter what the temperature. It lessens friction, saves wear and tear on horses, and cuts down repair bills.

Put up in one and five gallon cans, half-barrels and barrels.

At all dealers in farm machinery.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

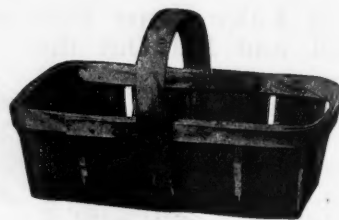
SPLINT BASKETS

These are lighter than Climax and are used for plums, cherries, grapes and other small fruit in nearby or home markets, when covers are not wanted. Regular sizes 5 and 8 pound, 8-lb. size can be furnished with covers if desired.

We also have Western New York "one-third" peach baskets, and 8-lb. and 5-lb. Climax baskets with and without covers. Write and get prices on the above baskets; also ask for our new implement catalogue. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Implement Dept., Rochester, N. Y.



What Is Life to You?

To the preacher life's a sermon,
To the joker it's a jest;
To the miser life is money,
To the loafer life is rest.

To the lawyer life's a trial,
To the poet life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient
That needs treatment right along.

To the soldier life's a battle,
To the teacher life's a school;
Life's a good thing to the grafter,
It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
To the merchant life's a trade.

Life's a picture to the artist,
To the rascal life's a fraud;
Life perhaps is but a burden
To the man beneath the hod.

Life is lovely to the lover,
To the player life's a play;
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the dray.

Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty, to the shirk.

To the heaven's blest romancer
Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make it—
Brother, what is life to you?
—Anonymous.

The Peach Tree Hedge.

Editor Post Express.

Eight years ago I built a house on a lot forty feet front by 100 feet in depth. In order to make the boundary line at one side and at the rear end of the lot, I dug a trench from the kitchen door to the rear of the lot and across the rear and in this trench planted small peach trees as closely as three feet apart. I considered this an experiment but watched the results with interest. I leased the house to a man whose wife was attracted at once by the promise of peaches from the rapidly growing trees. Every time I visited the house this lady expressed her pleasure at having such an abundance of fine peaches growing at her kitchen door. She told me that those peach trees had seldom failed to bear, and that they had often picked several bushels of fruit, more in fact than they could use, and that she had given them away to her neighbors. During a recent call at this house the lady showed me a cupboard filled with canned peaches from the hedge row which grew on her 40-foot lot.

Here is a suggestion for city people. There are many who do not realize that they have the opportunity to grow fruit upon a small city lot. They will be surprised to learn that they can grow peaches, dwarf pears, cherries, or fine apples planted like a hedge in a row three feet apart. The branches of these trees should be cut back severely each season, somewhat as you would trim a hedge. After a few years it would be advisable to cut out every other tree.

Grape vines can be planted around the side or the corner of the house or over the porch. I know of a small city lot in Rochester on which is planted almost every variety of fruit trees, and many smaller fruits such as strawberries, blackberries, grapes, and so on. Most

Green's Fruit Grower
Increasing every month over last year in volume of business carried. And the class of business is steadily improving. Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion is the Oldest and Largest Horticultural Journal in America. It has the confidence of every present patron and gives satisfaction to every new one by bringing results. See that it is on your list.
Last Forms Close 30th.
Rate 50 Cents per Annum.
Never Misrepresented
Rochester, N. Y.

city people would be surprised at the possibility of a city lot in fruit growing.
Charles A. Green,
Rochester, April 29th.

Ball Lightning.—The only way that it can be ascertained that electricity is in the form of ball lightning, is by seeing it or its effects, says J. S. Woodard, in "Rural New Yorker." Several years ago our barns, five of them in a group, were struck and destroyed by ball lightning. Our neighbor, less than a half mile away, sat in his doorway and saw the stroke. He said the ball appeared to him as about four feet in diameter and went sailing along not very rapidly and not very far above the ground, and struck the spire on cupola of one of the barns, where it burst, and in less than ten seconds the whole barn was on fire. I could well believe his statements of the explosion, for the spire was of pine and splinters like matches, but many of them a foot or more long, were scattered over full a quarter of an acre around the building. Fortunately ball lightning is very uncommon and there is not always destruction. It may pass quietly into the ground or even go bounding along like a ball gradually growing less each time it touches the surface. But when it strikes and explodes no rod would afford the needed amount of conducting power to protect the building.

It is generally true that an external remedy that is good for an animal is also good for the human body, and Gombault's Caustic Balsam is no exception to this rule. In fact, we sincerely believe that there is no liniment or external remedy on the market that is as good or as safe and reliable to apply to the human body as Caustic Balsam. We can safely recommend it in all cases where an external application could benefit. It is also cheaper according to cost because it requires very little, and that little is effective.—Editorial "Horse Review," Chicago, July 14, 1908.

The fly was crawling over the butter. "Faugh!" exclaimed the insect, hastily flying down on the tablecloth and trying to clean its legs by wiping them on its wings; "that stuff's butterine! It's got so nowadays that you can't be sure of anything you eat. It's all adulterated!"—"Chicago Tribune."

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.
No. 30
T. J. Spence
Secretary.

OUR BIG SUMMER OFFER

40 to 60 PER CENT SAVED IF YOU ORDER NOW.

MERCHANDISE from SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES

Wrecking prices are known as bargain prices. The most wonderful bargain offering ever advertised. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. The very best manufactured articles are being offered at less than original cost of production. We do not buy our

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

goods in the regular way, but take advantage of various sales to secure bargains. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the world devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over 55 acres literally covered with merchandise.

You Must Buy At These Astonishingly Low Prices. Don't Wait Until It Is Too Late. Send Us Your Order Today.

JACK-SCREWS, 95c. Our Jacks are brand new, best quality manufactured. Made with cast iron stand and wrought iron screw having deep cut thread.

12 in. Jack Screws	95c
18 in. Jack Screws	1.21
24 in. Jack Screws	1.42
30 in. Jack Screws	1.60
36 in. Jack Screws	1.80
42 in. Jack Screws	2.00
48 in. Jack Screws	2.20
54 in. Jack Screws	2.40
60 in. Jack Screws	2.60
66 in. Jack Screws	2.80
72 in. Jack Screws	3.00
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1080 in. Jack Screws	36.60
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1092 in. Jack Screws	37.00
1098 in. Jack Screws	37.20
1104 in. Jack Screws	37.40
1110 in. Jack Screws	37.60
1116 in. Jack Screws	37.80
1122 in. Jack Screws	38.00
1128 in. Jack Screws	38.20
1134 in. Jack Screws	38.40
1140 in. Jack Screws	38.60
1146 in. Jack Screws	38.80
1152 in. Jack Screws	39.00
1158 in. Jack Screws	39.20
1164 in. Jack Screws	39.40
1170 in. Jack Screws	39.60
1176 in. Jack Screws	39.80
1182 in. Jack Screws	40.00
1188 in. Jack Screws	40.20
1194 in. Jack Screws	40.40
1200 in. Jack Screws	40.60
1206 in. Jack Screws	40.80
1212 in. Jack Screws	41.00
1218 in. Jack Screws	41.20
1224 in. Jack Screws	41.40
1230 in. Jack Screws	41.60
1236 in. Jack Screws	41.80
1242 in. Jack Screws	42.00
1248 in. Jack Screws	42.20
1254 in. Jack Screws	42.40
1260 in. Jack Screws	42.60
1266 in. Jack Screws	42.80
1272 in. Jack Screws	43.00
1278 in. Jack Screws	43.20
1284 in. Jack Screws	43.40
1290 in. Jack Screws	43.60
1296 in. Jack Screws	43.80
1302 in. Jack Screws	44.00
1308 in. Jack Screws	44.20
1314 in. Jack Screws	44.40
1320 in. Jack Screws	44.60
1326 in. Jack Screws	44.80
1332 in. Jack Screws	45.00
1338 in. Jack Screws	45.20
1344 in. Jack Screws	45.40
1350 in. Jack Screws	45.60
1356 in. Jack Screws	45.80
1362 in. Jack Screws	46.00
1368 in. Jack Screws	46.20
1374 in. Jack Screws	46.40
1380 in. Jack Screws	46.60
1386 in. Jack Screws	46.80
1392 in. Jack Screws	47.00
1398 in. Jack Screws	47.20
1404 in. Jack Screws	47.40
1410 in. Jack Screws	47.60
1416 in. Jack Screws	47.80
1422 in. Jack Screws	48.00
1428 in. Jack Screws	48.20
1434 in. Jack Screws	48.40
1440 in. Jack Screws	48.60
1446 in. Jack Screws	48.80
1452 in. Jack Screws	49.00
1458 in. Jack Screws	49.20
1464 in. Jack Screws	49.40
1470 in. Jack Screws	49.60
1476 in. Jack Screws	49.80
1482 in. Jack Screws	50.00
1488 in. Jack Screws	50.20
1494 in. Jack Screws	50.40
1500 in. Jack Screws	50.60
1506 in. Jack Screws	50.80
1512 in. Jack Screws	51.00
1518 in. Jack Screws	51.20
1524 in. Jack Screws	51.40
1530 in. Jack Screws	51.60
1536 in. Jack Screws	51.80
1542 in. Jack Screws	52.00
1548 in. Jack Screws	52.20
1554 in. Jack Screws	52.40
1560 in. Jack Screws	52.60
1566 in. Jack Screws	52.80
1572 in. Jack Screws	53.00
1578 in. Jack Screws	53.20
1584 in. Jack Screws	53.40
1590 in. Jack Screws	53.60
1596 in. Jack Screws	53.80
1602 in. Jack Screws	54.00
1608 in. Jack Screws	54.20
1614 in. Jack Screws	54.40
1620 in. Jack Screws	54.60
1626 in. Jack Screws	54.80
1632 in. Jack Screws	55.00
1638 in. Jack Screws	55.20
1644 in. Jack Screws	55.40
1650 in. Jack Screws	55.60
1656 in. Jack Screws	55.80
1662 in. Jack Screws	56.00
1668 in. Jack Screws	56.20
1674 in. Jack Screws	56.40
1680 in. Jack Screws	56.60
1686 in. Jack Screws	56.80
1692 in. Jack Screws	57.00
1698 in. Jack Screws	57.20
1704 in. Jack Screws	57.40
1710 in. Jack Screws	57.60
1716 in. Jack Screws	57.80
1722 in. Jack Screws	58.00
1728 in. Jack Screws	58.20
1734 in. Jack Screws	58.40
1740 in. Jack Screws	58.60
1746 in. Jack Screws	58.80
1752 in. Jack Screws	59.00
1758 in. Jack Screws	59.20
1764 in. Jack Screws	59.40
1770 in. Jack Screws	59.60
1776 in. Jack Screws	59.80
1782 in. Jack Screws	60.00
1788 in. Jack Screws	60.20
1794 in. Jack Screws	60.40
1800 in. Jack Screws	60.60
1806 in. Jack Screws	60.80
1812 in. Jack Screws	61.00
1818 in. Jack Screws	61.20
1824 in. Jack Screws	61.40
1830 in. Jack Screws	61.60
1836 in. Jack Screws	61.80
1842 in. Jack Screws	62.00
1848 in. Jack Screws	62.20
1854 in. Jack Screws	62.40
1860 in. Jack Screws	62.60
1866 in. Jack Screws	62.80
1872 in. Jack Screws	63.00
1878 in. Jack Screws	63.20
1884 in. Jack Screws	63.40
1890 in. Jack Screws	63.60
1896 in. Jack Screws	63.80
1902 in. Jack Screws	64.00
1908 in. Jack Screws	64.20
1914 in. Jack Screws	64.40
1920 in. Jack Screws	64.60
1926 in. Jack Screws	64.80
1932 in. Jack Screws	65.00
1938 in. Jack Screws	65.20
1944 in. Jack Screws	65.40
1950 in. Jack Screws	65.60
1956 in. Jack Screws	65.80
1962 in. Jack Screws	66.00
1968 in. Jack Screws	66.20
1974 in. Jack Screws	66.40
1980 in. Jack Screws	66.60
1986 in. Jack Screws	66.80
1992 in. Jack Screws	67.00
1998 in. Jack Screws	67.20
2004 in. Jack Screws	67.40
2010 in. Jack Screws	67.60
2016 in. Jack Screws	67.80
2022 in. Jack Screws	68.00
2028 in. Jack Screws	68.20
2034 in. Jack Screws	68.40
2040 in. Jack Screws	68.60
2046 in. Jack Screws	68.80
2052 in. Jack Screws	69.00
2058 in. Jack Screws	69.20
2064 in. Jack Screws	69.40
2070 in. Jack Screws	69.60
2076 in. Jack Screws	69.80
2082 in. Jack Screws	70.00
2088 in. Jack Screws	70.20
2094 in. Jack Screws	70.40
2100 in. Jack Screws	70.60
2106 in. Jack Screws	70.80
2112 in. Jack Screws	71.00
2118 in. Jack Screws	71.20
2124 in. Jack Screws	71.40
2130 in. Jack Screws	71.60
2136 in. Jack Screws	71.80
2142 in. Jack Screws	72.00
2148 in. Jack Screws	72.20
2154 in. Jack Screws	72.40
2160 in. Jack Screws	72.60
2166 in. Jack Screws	72.80
2172 in. Jack Screws	73.00
2178 in. Jack Screws	73.20
2184 in. Jack Screws	73.40
2190 in. Jack Screws	73.60
2196 in. Jack Screws	73.80
2202 in. Jack Screws	74.00
2208 in. Jack Screws	74.20
2214 in. Jack Screws	74.40
2220 in. Jack Screws	74.60
2226 in. Jack Screws	74.80
2232 in. Jack Screws	75.00
2238 in. Jack Screws	75.20
2244 in. Jack Screws	75.40
2250 in. Jack Screws	75.60
2256 in. Jack Screws	75.80
2262 in. Jack Screws	76.00
2268 in. Jack Screws	76.20
2274 in. Jack Screws	76.40
2280 in. Jack Screws	76.60
2286 in. Jack Screws	76.80
2292 in. Jack Screws	77.00
2298 in. Jack Screws	77.20
2304 in. Jack Screws	77.40
2310 in. Jack Screws	77.60
2316 in. Jack Screws	77.80
2322 in. Jack Screws	78.00
2328 in. Jack Screws	78.20
2334 in. Jack Screws	78.40
2340 in. Jack Screws	78.60
2346 in. Jack Screws	78.80
2352 in. Jack Screws	79.00
2358 in. Jack Screws	79.20
2364 in. Jack Screws	79.40
2370 in. Jack Screws	79.60
2376 in. Jack Screws	79.80
2382 in. Jack Screws	80.00
2388 in. Jack Screws	80.20
2394 in. Jack Screws	80.40
2400 in. Jack Screws	80.60
2406 in. Jack Screws	80.80
2412 in. Jack Screws	81.00
2418 in. Jack Screws	81.20
2424 in. Jack Screws	81.40
2430 in. Jack Screws	81.60
2436 in. Jack Screws	81.80
2442 in. Jack Screws	82.00
2448 in. Jack Screws	82.20
2454 in. Jack Screws	82.40
2460 in. Jack Screws	82.60
2466 in. Jack Screws	82.80
2472 in. Jack Screws	83.00
2478 in. Jack Screws	83.20
2484 in. Jack Screws	83.40
2490 in. Jack Screws	83.60
2496 in. Jack Screws	83.80
2502 in. Jack	